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ABSTRACT

The "Test Development Notebook" is a resource designed for the preparation of tests of literal comprehension for students in grades 1 through 12. This volume contains 260 multiple-choice cloze exercises taken from textbooks in social studies, and the accompanying answer key. Each exercise carries the code letter of the section to which it belongs. The code letter is followed by the difficulty level of the passage as determined by application of a readability formula. Supplemental, small-print codes on the exercises give additional passage information as explained in SPPED Form 86, the "Handbook." The "Handbook" is the guide to the "Test Development Notebook," and users should review it before starting to work with the multiple-choice cloze exercises in this volume. (Author/BW)

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FORM
81
SS

TEST DEVELOPMENT NOTEBOOK

Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises TEXTUAL DOMAIN Social Studies

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Revised 1977

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Divisions of Research and Evaluation
Albany, New York 12234

1976

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SPPED: System for Pupil and Program Evaluation and Development

TEST DEVELOPMENT NOTEBOOK

Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Division of Research
Albany, New York 12234
Revised 1977

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The State Education Department

Individuals or institutions wishing to use the Test Development Notebook should contact the Bureau of School and Cultural Research, New York State Education Department, Albany, New York 12234, regarding conditions for use.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preparation of the Test Development Notebook was initiated in 1974 by Robert P. O'Reilly, then Chief of the Bureau of School and Cultural Research, New York State Education Department. Participants in its development were: Production--Jean Corigliano, Joan Heffler, Shelly Sternbach, and Susan Weiner; Research--Paul D. Hayford, Steven J. Kidder, Ruth Salter, R.T. Schuder, Ronald Streeter, and Gerlach van Gendt.

When first printed in 1976, the Test Development Notebook contained 1,496 Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises including over 1,000 with passages taken from textbooks for grades 1 through 10. In 1977 a number of the exercises in the Textual Domain were revised, and the domain was expanded with the addition of 229 exercises from texts for grades 11 and 12.

Paul D. Hayford, Assistant in Education Research, and Ruth Salter, Associate in Education Research, in the Bureau of School and Cultural Research, were responsible for the revision of the exercises and, with Linda Rennells, Consultant, for the review and editing of the additions.

The additional exercises were prepared by 15 teachers in the East Syracuse-Minoa, Jamesville-DeWitt, and West Genesee School Districts under a Title IV-C Grant received by East Syracuse-Minoa for a Demonstration Project on Integrating Reading into Content Areas. Starr Canestraro, Instructional Coordinator for the East Syracuse-Minoa Central Schools, arranged the summer workshop where training in the construction of the Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises was provided by Mr. Hayford. Teacher participants were: Louis DiMento, Peter Fantinato, Gerald Kelly, Irene Marquart, Ida Nesheiwat, Bruno Puetzer, Jr., Patricia Santulli, James Slowik, Lawrence Sollitt--East Syracuse-Minoa; Joseph Culhane, Lloyd Jerauld--Jamesville-DeWitt; Judy Carpenter, David Crawford, Lynn Davis, Patricia Flynn--West Genesee.

Secretarial service for the revision and expansion of the Notebook was provided by Vicki Noble and Nancy Wait.

USER INFORMATION

This Test Development Notebook is a resource designed for the preparation of tests of literal comprehension for students in grades 1 through 12. It contains 1,725 Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises with passages taken from four domains or types of material students read--the Textual Domain, the Citizen Domain, the Consumer Domain, and the Reference Domain. The Textual Domain encompasses textbooks in the five major content or subject-matter areas--Reading/Literature, Language Arts, Social Studies, Science, and Mathematics. The Citizen Domain covers Newspapers and News Magazines. The Consumer Domain includes advertisements and packaging, bulletins, consumer magazines, and the like. The Reference Domain takes in test instructions, instructional magazines, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other reference works.

The Test Development Notebook is divided in nine sections as follows:

Section		Code	Exercises
Textual Domain:	Reading/Literature	R	425
Textual Domain:	Language Arts	LA	200
Textual Domain:	Social Studies	SS	260
Textual Domain:	Science	S	200
Textual Domain:	Mathematics	M	200
Citizen Domain:	Newspapers	N	120
Citizen Domain:	News Magazines	NM	120
Consumer Domain		C	100
Reference Domain		Rf	100

Each section has its own cover page and an index showing the number of exercises by level of difficulty. As the Notebook is unbound, the sections may be readily separated and placed in individual ringbinders or file folders to facilitate test assembly and storage.

Each exercise carries the code letter of the section to which it belongs. The code letter is followed by the difficulty level of the passage as determined by application of a readability formula. Exercises at each difficulty level are numbered sequentially. Thus, R 15-6 in large print in the upper right corner of an exercise indicates that the exercise is from the Reading/Literature section (Textual Domain), that it is at difficulty level 15, and that it is the sixth Reading/Literature passage at that difficulty level.

Supplemental, small-print codes on the exercises give additional passage information as explained in SPPED Form 86, Test Development Notebook, Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises: Handbook. The Handbook also describes the Multiple-Choice Cloze format, explains the difficulty levels, suggests test designs for various evaluation purposes, discusses scoring, and outlines test assembly procedures.

The Handbook is, in short, the guide to the Test Development Notebook, and users should review it thoroughly before starting to work with the Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises. Users will also need SPPED Form 85, Test Development Notebook, Answer Key for Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises. The Answer Key has nine sections, corresponding to the nine sections of the TDN, i.e., Reading/Literature, 85R; Language Arts, 85LA; and so forth.

Number of Exercises by Difficulty Level

TEXTUAL DOMAIN: Social Studies (SS)

Total Exercises: 260*

Level	Exercises	Level	Exercises
1	1	15	12
2	10	16	13
3	14	17	9
4	24	18	10
5	25	19	8
6	8	20	10
7	7	21	10
8	8	22	7
9	7	23	7
10	14	24	2
11	6	25	6
12	10	26	3
13	14	27	3
14	12	28	

*Taken from social studies texts, grades 1-12.

People need families. People need people. _____ need love. Mothers and fathers need love. _____ and girls need love. People need people to _____ .

○ 1. Dresses	○ 1. Boys	○ 1. hop
2. People	2. Cakes	2. love
3. Backs	3. Zoos	3. water

Some mothers work away from _____ .
Some fathers work away from home. Some
_____ and fathers work at home. Some
_____ near home.

○ 1. color	○ 1. pictures	○ 1. duck
2. fire	2. hills	2. work
3. home	3. mothers	3. race

Mother said, "We all want things. Fathers _____ things. Mothers want things. Boys and girls _____ things."

"What does Dad want?" said Pat.

Mother _____, "Dad wants things for the family."

○ 1. race 2. call 3. want	○ 1. tell 2. want 3. train	○ 1. said 2. raced 3. caged

"Come in, Ted and Carol," said Mother.
" _____ in and see the new home."
Father _____, "We have work to do.
Mother and I _____ work to do. We all have work to do."

○ 1. Take	○ 1. made	○ 1. sing
2. Meet	2. ran	2. water
3. Come	3. said	3. have

Miss Bell said, "We will write to your _____ . We will ask if you may go. _____ me what to write. I will _____ it here. Each of you will write to your mother."

○ 1. trees	○ 1. Take	○ 1. wet
2. mothers	2. Color	2. stop
3. hats	3. Tell	3. write

Our mothers are here. They like the _____ . They see pictures we made. They _____ our map. Our mothers see our playground. They _____ our tree. We show them our garden.

○ 1. party 2. back 3. jump	○ 1. pan 2. say 3. see	○ 1. back 2. see 3. time

"Look, Mrs. Green," said Henry. "I have a _____ for my Family Book."

"This is a good _____," said Mrs. Green. "Where did you _____ it?"

○ 1. picture	○ 1. leg	○ 1. train
2. zoo	2. picture	2. dress
3. window	3. peanut	3. get

School is a place to _____ . School is a place to make friends. _____ is a place to have fun. How do you have _____ at school?

○ 1. baby	○ 1. Rope	○ 1. sister
2. learn	2. Seed	2. sun
3. step	3. School	3. fun

Some families need a large _____ .
Some families need a small home. Some _____ want to live near a school. Some _____ want to live near stores.

○ 1. home
2. cat
3. shoe

○ 1. pans
2. hens
3. families

○ 1. ponies
2. families
3. days

Cats like their own ways. If they _____ to play, they play. They go for a _____ when they want to walk. You may _____ along, too.

○ 1. read	○ 1. schooling	○ 1. ask
2. train	2. walk	2. go
3. want	3. goat	3. laugh

Most Indian families live in small villages. The _____ are farmers. They grow food for their _____. The mothers wash and cook for their _____. They must do everything by hand.

○ 1. towns
2. fathers
3. colds

○ 1. legs
2. beds
3. families

○ 1. horses
2. families
3. dogs

"Quiet, Atak," Father said. "A good _____ must be quiet. Yes, you heard the _____. He has come for air."

Father _____ beside the hole in the ice. He waited for the seal to come up.

○ 1. letter
2. hunter
3. box

○ 1. ball
2. light
3. seal

○ 1. trained
2. met
3. waited

Mother said, "What car do you _____ ?"
"I want two cars," said Pat. "Can you _____ me two cars?"
Mother looked at her _____ and said, "No, Pat, I have money to buy one car."

○ 1. give	○ 1. buy	○ 1. money
2. think	2. read	2. shoe
3. want	3. sing	3. toy

Families in the United States need a _____ to live. Families in Mexico need a _____ to live. Mexican families need land where they can _____ . They need water, too.

○ 1. story 2. place 3. goat	○ 1. window 2. bear 3. place	○ 1. rain 2. live 3. cut

Trucks bring goods to the supermarket. _____ are things we buy to sell. Some _____ bring fruit and vegetables. Some trucks bring _____ in cans. Some bring food in boxes. They bring other goods, too.

○ 1. Legs
2. Fathers
3. Goods

○ 1. rabbits
2. trucks
3. turtles

○ 1. pans
2. food
3. suns

"Sit down, Tom," Miss King said. "You _____ the rule. You must stay in your _____ when others are working. Sit down and _____ back to work."

○ 1. sound	○ 1. chair	○ 1. put
2. know	2. fun	2. stop
3. hurry	3. sun	3. go

People do not spend all of their _____ .
They save some of it. Some people _____ for a
new house. Some save for a new _____ .

○ 1. sun	○ 1. say	○ 1. story
2. money	2. sound	2. car
3. feet	3. save	3. picnic

Nancy likes to go shopping with her _____ . They go to a shopping center. There are many _____ of stores close together. There is a parking _____ for cars. There is a playground for children.

○ 1. mother	○ 1. stores	○ 1. bear
2. grass	2. children	2. place
3. hair	3. kinds	3. race

Pat said, "I want two cars. All the _____ have two cars. Why can't we buy two model _____ ?"

Mother said, "Look at me, Pat. We don't have _____ for two cars. You have to choose."

○ 1. pets	○ 1. boys	○ 1. money
2. boys	2. animals	2. water
3. goats	3. cars	3. feet

We learn to read and _____ in school. We learn about people in other _____ . We learn more in each grade. We _____ to listen.

○ 1. write	○ 1. cages	○ 1. step
2. fall	2. lands	2. jump
3. hurry	3. hands	3. learn

Our country has a story. The _____ began in 1492. In that year Columbus _____ to America. He had three little ships. After that, many other _____ came. They started our country.

○ 1. story	○ 1. took	○ 1. people
2. bear	2. sailed	2. parties
3. baby	3. flew	3. pictures

Some communities have a zoo. People _____ to the zoo to see animals. The _____ come from all over the world. Have you been to a _____ ?

○ 1. come	○ 1. homes	○ 1. fox
2. bark	2. bikes	2. thing
3. see	3. animals	3. zoo

Fathers and mothers work away from _____ to earn money. Families need money to _____ things. What things do families buy? What _____ does your family buy?

○ 1. money	○ 1. buy	○ 1. things
2. grass	2. catch	2. windows
3. home	3. drop	3. roads

Sam came into the kitchen. "Look at the _____," he said.

Mother was getting _____ . There was orange juice, eggs, bread with _____ and jam, and milk.

"Did you _____ all these things at the supermarket?" _____ Sam.

"No," said Mother.

○
1. rain
2. trot
3. voice
4. idea

○
1. luck
2. magic
3. breakfast
4. noise

○
1. tape
2. rock
3. butter
4. snow

○
1. saw
2. hurt
3. wind
4. buy

○
1. asked
2. tied
3. acted
4. cooked

A boy came into the _____ . "I have notes from the office," he _____ . "Everyone should take a note home."

"What are the _____ about?" asked Ted.

Mrs. Hill looked at the _____ . "They are about Parents' Night," she _____ . "Patty, you may give them out."

○
1. magic
2. room
3. woman
4. owl

○
1. read
2. needed
3. said
4. handled

○
1. oils
2. walks
3. horns
4. notes

○
1. ponds
2. notes
3. balls
4. kings

○
1. said
2. pushed
3. seeded
4. blew

Mr. Small's job is building _____ and other buildings. He builds houses for _____ who live in and around Greenfield. He _____ many other kinds of buildings, too.

○ 1. houses	○ 1. people	○ 1. builds
2. foxes	2. zoos	2. tells
3. fathers	3. fish	3. rides

Mother put the letter into the mailbox. The _____ did not stay in the mailbox long. A _____ in a mail truck came along. He _____ all the letters from the mailbox.

○ 1. money	○ 1. man	○ 1. took
2. letter	2. coat	2. sang
3. girl	3. road	3. gave

When June Fourth came, it rained and _____ .

"Oh, dear," said the children. "Why did it have to _____ today? Look at the clouds. Now we cannot _____ to the farm."

○ 1. shoed	○ 1. sleep	○ 1. go
2. called	2. find	2. hold
3. rained	3. rain	3. fly

In a large park, rangers help _____ to have a good time. A ranger _____ the people about the park. He helps them to _____ the park rules. He helps people who are lost.

○ 1. people	○ 1. tells	○ 1. head
2. cages	2. stops	2. obey
3. boxes	3. names	3. store

Mr. Black is an architect. An architect's _____ is to plan buildings. Mr. Black plans _____ for people in Greenfield. He plans stores, _____, and schools, too. Mr. Black helped Greenfield plan its library.

○ 1. leg
2. job
3. bee

○ 1. games
2. houses
3. trees

○ 1. churches
2. suns
3. goats

Nancy's mother can buy most of the things she _____ in the stores at the shopping center. Nancy _____ the supermarket best. She likes to push the _____ . Her mother puts food into it.

○ 1. wants	○ 1. likes	○ 1. schooling
2. tells	2. trains	2. daddy
3. jumps	3. waters	3. cart

"My father has a new job," Mary said. "He _____ in the bank. He is a bank _____ . My father takes care of the money _____ bring to the bank. He counts it and puts it away."

○ 1. farms	○ 1. grass	○ 1. people
2. works	2. teller	2. feet
3. rains	3. animal	3. picnics

Many of the buildings in Chicago were _____ of wood. One night a fire _____ in a small wooden building. A strong _____ was blowing. The fire burned through the _____ . Almost every building burned and many people were _____ .

○
1. cleared
2. baked
3. made
4. cleaned

○
1. lunched
2. opened
3. closed
4. started

○
1. seed
2. wheel
3. wind
4. brook

○
1. dance
2. break
3. town
4. kitchen

○
1. carried
2. farmed
3. killed
4. watered

We cannot show all of the _____ in one picture. But we can make _____ that show all of the world. Maps can _____ very large places and very small _____ . We can make maps that show where you _____ and where you play.

○
1. seed
2. grass
3. dot
4. world

○
1. deer
2. maps
3. pets
4. houses

○
1. show
2. sleep
3. give
4. dig

○
1. mouths
2. places
3. whispers
4. saws

○
1. drop
2. keep
3. carry
4. live

Old apartment buildings are torn down. Soon new _____ are built in their places. The new _____ are better. They have more windows. There is _____ around each building and places for _____ to play. There is a place for the _____ to park their cars.

○
1. rides
2. paints
3. guesses
4. buildings

○
1. smells
2. wags
3. mountains
4. buildings

○
1. luck
2. lemonade
3. ground
4. silver

○
1. minutes
2. brooks
3. children
4. mails

○
1. chairs
2. clowns
3. bars
4. people

The bus driver must be a very good _____ . He must do other things while he _____ . He has much work to do. He must _____ that people get off the bus safely. When _____ ask him how to find a _____, he tries to tell them.

○
1. daddy
2. driver
3. tail
4. stream

○
1. gives
2. feeds
3. drives
4. reaches

○
1. drink
2. say
3. see
4. sleep

○
1. hands
2. suns
3. people
4. ladders

○
1. morning
2. yell
3. leg
4. place

People walking must be sure to look for _____ before they walk into the _____ . They must watch for cars coming from the _____ or the right.

Drivers of cars must _____ for many things. Sometimes they do not _____ children soon enough to stop for them.

○ 1. gloves
2. nests
3. cars
4. weeks

○ 1. bed
2. street
3. oven
4. bit

○ 1. pocket
2. left
3. color
4. pan

○ 1. watch
2. sign
3. swim
4. dig

○ 1. lick
2. see
3. plan
4. pile

"Hello," said the contractor. "What can I _____ for you?"

"Do you know about those _____ ?" asked Sam.

"Yes, I do," said the _____ . "Those trucks are from the _____ in Greenwood. That is where I _____ my lumber."

○
1. shut
2. do
3. pull
4. wind

○
1. giants
2. trucks
3. candles
4. goats

○
1. contractor
2. soup
3. lemonade
4. blueberry

○
1. telephone
2. grandfather
3. breakfast
4. lumberyard

○
1. buy
2. plant
3. stamp
4. milk

"Dad," Bobby asked, "did you like _____ up on a farm?"

"Yes and no," Bobby's _____ answered. "Running a farm was hard _____ . Your grandpa used to get up every _____ even before the sun rose. He _____ until the sun went down at night."

○
1. growing
2. throwing
3. backing
4. pushing

○
1. father
2. butter
3. tie
4. tape

○
1. sand
2. work
3. horn
4. color

○
1. pan
2. morning
3. letter
4. tractor

○
1. baked
2. roared
3. worked
4. rained

In Hong Kong children play a merry _____ . One big boy is the Eagle. He _____ to catch one of the little _____ . But the next big boy won't _____ him.

"Oh no," he says. "I'll _____ you off— then I can be the Eagle!"

○
1. game
2. rabbit
3. knock
4. train

○
1. troubles
2. knows
3. wags
4. tries

○
1. feet
2. numbers
3. chickens
4. pans

○
1. let
2. telephone
3. paint
4. send

○
1. build
2. dish
3. shovel
4. hold

In some ways, all communities are different. In other _____, all communities are alike. All communities have _____ where people work. All communities have places to _____ fun. All communities have places where people _____ . Can you think of other ways all _____ are alike and different?

○
1. ways
2. stamps
3. pairs
4. sisters

○
1. places
2. cars
3. roars
4. doors

○
1. have
2. cart
3. drink
4. button

○
1. piece
2. picture
3. shout
4. learn

○
1. shouts
2. barks
3. communities
4. sons

Games are fun, aren't they? And do you _____ a better game than baseball? It's _____ to throw the ball. Away it _____, fast and hard. And it's fun to _____ to hit it—even when you _____ !

○
1. know
2. feel
3. parade
4. mark

○
1. help
2. oil
3. bone
4. fun

○
1. pulls
2. goes
3. gardens
4. washes

○
1. dig
2. throw
3. roll
4. try

○
1. kill
2. miss
3. iron
4. splash

Every community depends upon other _____ . Every community needs food from farms. Every _____ needs goods from factories. People need to _____ to other communities. People, food, and goods _____ between communities in different ways. How do _____ and goods travel to your community?

○
1. tracks
2. winds
3. communities
4. kitchens

○
1. cart
2. community
3. book
4. dance

○
1. cry
2. burn
3. travel
4. lunch

○
1. look
2. shovel
3. mine
4. travel

○
1. pushes
2. knocks
3. people
4. sheep

Many people come to the city for _____ . Everyone who comes needs a place to _____ . Companies and stores need buildings, too. Maybe that's why _____ are so close together. More people can _____ in a tall building. More people can _____ in a tall building.

○
1. blocks
2. jobs
3. spots
4. winds

○
1. hear
2. guess
3. live
4. drop

○
1. cooks
2. looks
3. sights
4. buildings

○
1. quack
2. dish
3. work
4. wish

○
1. bark
2. cart
3. wave
4. live

A globe always shows the _____ . It is round like the _____, but it is much, _____ smaller. It is made to _____ like the earth would _____ from far away. You can _____ the land and the _____ on a globe. You can _____ many of the lakes and _____ . You can find the _____ and the big cities.

1. hall
2. lock
3. aunt
4. earth

1. wrap
2. rush
3. find
4. change

1. earth
2. paper
3. pony
4. raccoon

1. chests
2. hatches
3. oceans
4. naps

1. interestingly
2. crisply
3. dryly
4. much

1. find
2. chip
3. flop
4. meet

1. rid
2. thank
3. sort
4. look

1. hugs
2. gifts
3. diamonds
4. rivers

1. jar
2. strike
3. look
4. build

1. clearings
2. countries
3. courts
4. whiskers

Small towns do not have as many parts as _____ cities. People who live in _____ towns must travel to _____ cities for many _____ . Suppose you lived in a _____ town. Do you think _____ towns have zoos? If you _____ to visit a zoo, what would you _____ ?

All cities and towns, _____ or small, have some _____ that are alike. All cities and towns must have roads.

1. chewy
2. curly
3. lumpy
4. big

1. brown
2. feathery
3. invisible
4. small

1. immediate
2. milky
3. small
4. crispy

1. buzzed
2. dived
3. stripped
4. wanted

1. big
2. extra
3. flowery
4. red

1. do
2. fly
3. pitch
4. toss

1. shirts
2. things
3. circles
4. shelves

1. big
2. white
3. cloudy
4. red

1. small
2. squeaky
3. scratchy
4. yellow

1. museums
2. turnips
3. colts
4. parts

Streets that had been all right for _____ and wagons were not _____ or smooth enough for _____ . New streets had to be _____ . Garages took the place of _____ . Filling stations were seen in _____ communities. As the years _____ by, many people began to _____ at making automobiles or _____ things automobiles need. Today's _____ show many signs of the changes automobiles have made.

1. curtains
2. talks
3. crosses
4. horses

1. yellow
2. curly
3. all
4. milky

1. beady
2. wide
3. sleepy
4. warm

1. hung
2. lay
3. peeked
4. went

1. gifts
2. shades
3. automobiles
4. handkerchiefs

1. work
2. cry
3. blink
4. sit

1. exclaimed
2. built
3. stolen
4. spent

1. making
2. herding
3. smoking
4. watering

1. mothers
2. barns
3. brides
4. mines

1. canyons
2. acres
3. chocolates
4. communities

Maria's mother works in a dress _____ in the suburb. Maria's _____ works in a bank in Los Angeles. He _____ to work every day. The _____ is very crowded. Sometimes he can _____ the smoke in the _____ over the city.

But her _____ knows he must work in Los Angeles. There are not _____ jobs for all the _____ who might like to _____ close to their homes.

○
1. fisherman
2. snow
3. study
4. shop

○
1. country
2. air
3. swan
4. spring

○
1. father
2. bank
3. tool
4. meal

○
1. drawer
2. street
3. island
4. father

○
1. crashes
2. drives
3. puffs
4. checks

○
1. enough
2. ripe
3. hurried
4. empty

○
1. road
2. clop
3. thread
4. wall

○
1. rocks
2. people
3. packages
4. hooks

○
1. hug
2. see
3. mine
4. dig

○
1. happen
2. fry
3. puzzle
4. work

There are many apartment buildings and _____ where the people _____ in the city.

There are _____ buses and trains in the _____ . People can use the _____ and trains to _____ them to any place in the _____ .

A city has many _____ to go for fun. There are _____ and theaters in the _____ . There are places where people can see famous paintings.

○
1. sharks
2. hoots
3. houses
4. turtles
5. drums

○
1. take
2. skim
3. pick
4. spear
5. mend

○
1. haul
2. flare
3. chip
4. live
5. blink

○
1. prince
2. city
3. account
4. hook
5. raccoon

○
1. coiled
2. many
3. frisky
4. gradual
5. swampy

○
1. places
2. barrels
3. pitchers
4. shouts
5. authors

○
1. king
2. blossom
3. bicycle
4. blizzard
5. city

○
1. anchors
2. rips
3. bandages
4. parks
5. vans

○
1. roots
2. larders
3. couples
4. buses
5. eyes

○
1. stream
2. pipe
3. recess
4. city
5. player

A map of a large _____ of the earth may show a large _____ as a dot. But a map may _____ just the city. On some city _____ you can see the streets, the buildings, and other _____ about the city.

○
1. rocket
2. monkey
3. rabbit
4. part

○
1. city
2. dinner
3. rocket
4. laugh

○
1. kill
2. show
3. rest
4. iron

○
1. forests
2. maps
3. climbs
4. wags

○
1. rings
2. tips
3. jobs
4. things

All the neighbors worked together. The _____ and boys cut the logs to _____ the school. The women and girls cooked _____ for them to eat while they _____ .

With everyone working together, it did not _____ long to build the new log schoolhouse.

○
1. miles
2. men
3. slides
4. ears

○
1. coat
2. oil
3. build
4. spring

○
1. iron
2. rope
3. tape
4. food

○
1. worked
2. saved
3. skated
4. yelled

○
1. take
2. bank
3. dance
4. whistle

Some places in the world have _____ almost every day. In warm places where it _____ daily, a rain forest may _____. A rain forest is dark. The _____ are so tall, and the leaves so thick, that little _____ reaches the ground below.

○
1. wash
2. rain
3. gold
4. shape

○
1. rains
2. drinks
3. ducks
4. wonders

○
1. pass
2. part
3. think
4. grow

○
1. pockets
2. sons
3. twins
4. trees

○
1. tape
2. schooling
3. sunshine
4. fun

As more and more people moved to Chicago, new _____ were needed. As the town grew, buildings were _____ on land once used for farms. Farmers _____ to land farther away from town. _____ were built in town to make things that the _____ needed.

○
1. pictures
2. services
3. bikes
4. fits

○
1. pushed
2. built
3. passed
4. telephoned

○
1. moved
2. called
3. floated
4. yelled

○
1. Factories
2. Pools
3. Cows
4. Scares

○
1. baskets
2. farmers
3. chances
4. birthdays

The steam engine took the _____ of animals pulling the wagons. It could _____ much faster. It did not have to _____ and rest, as horses and mules do. Railroad _____ now carry people, heavy goods, and _____ to places near and far.

○
1. name
2. brother
3. fly
4. place

○
1. go
2. cry
3. pat
4. snow

○
1. station
2. get
3. stop
4. bounce

○
1. trains
2. plans
3. thoughts
4. cellars

○
1. noise
2. trouble
3. mail
4. earth

Most big cities of the _____ have a planning office. A group of _____ studies all parts of the city to _____ what changes are needed. This group is _____ the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission _____ about what will be needed in the city.

○
1. lot
2. burn
3. bottle
4. world

○
1. sheep
2. people
3. wood
4. corn

○
1. pop
2. see
3. kill
4. stream

○
1. rolled
2. telephoned
3. called
4. tracked

○
1. skates
2. thinks
3. feels
4. drops

Mr. Santos got to Chicago. He _____ it was not easy to get a good _____ . Most of his pay was spent for _____ and a place to live. In the _____ he had to buy coal to _____ his room warm.

○
1. sang
2. barked
3. blew
4. found

○
1. cross
2. station
3. bump
4. job

○
1. oak
2. gold
3. silk
4. food

○
1. float
2. winter
3. room
4. pet

○
1. keep
2. hang
3. see
4. name

The first automobiles were made by _____ a gasoline engine on a buggy. These _____ were bumpy and uncomfortable to ride in. They _____ about 10 or 15 miles an _____ . They were very expensive. Most _____ could not afford one.

○
1. shoveling
2. drinking
3. coating
4. putting

○
1. automobiles
2. pets
3. visits
4. bridges

○
1. thought
2. had
3. went
4. yelled

○
1. animal
2. uncle
3. hour
4. eye

○
1. trots
2. breaks
3. families
4. books

In the new city the Santos family met new _____ . They missed the warm, sunny weather of San Juan. Their _____ were all right for a Chicago summer, but Chicago _____ are very cold. Mrs. Santos found a _____ so that she could buy warm winter _____ for the family.

○
1. heads
2. banks
3. problems
4. woods

○
1. clothes
2. wheels
3. winters
4. troubles

○
1. trees
2. sights
3. winters
4. bells

○
1. cage
2. job
3. deer
4. kitchen

○
1. clothes
2. stands
3. joys
4. bags

In some faraway neighborhoods, houses do not _____ at all like the houses of our _____ . The people have built them of _____ they have near by. They have built _____ that are good for the way people _____ .

○
1. shout
2. look
3. bake
4. trick

○
1. gold
2. country
3. neck
4. pay

○
1. dolls
2. things
3. cornfields
4. plans

○
1. dishes
2. sands
3. houses
4. watches

○
1. crawl
2. seat
3. live
4. come

People all over the world _____ to produce goods and services that people _____ . Some goods and services are _____ in the same way in different _____ . Some goods and services are produced in different _____ .

○
1. work
2. skate
3. roll
4. row

○
1. fly
2. meet
3. need
4. seed

○
1. climbed
2. pulled
3. waved
4. produced

○
1. bikes
2. places
3. pups
4. flowers

○
1. goats
2. bears
3. ways
4. thumbs

Early American communities had no cars, _____, or planes. People traveled on wagons and _____ . They traveled very slowly. There were few _____ . In some communities in other lands people still _____ this way. Inventions have helped men to _____ and to carry goods.

○
1. lambs
2. trucks
3. brooks
4. tails

○
1. glasses
2. moves
3. flowers
4. horses

○
1. waters
2. cupcakes
3. winters
4. roads

○
1. oil
2. rub
3. travel
4. play

○
1. matter
2. travel
3. bottle
4. cross

A few years ago Le Mars, Iowa, had a _____ . It was 100 years old! The birthday _____ lasted three days. Everyone had fun. There were _____ and fireworks. Over 100 years before, a _____ was built through Iowa. The _____ was born there.

○
1. fairy
2. birthday
3. telephone
4. cellar

○
1. cup
2. sight
3. party
4. roar

○
1. parades
2. colors
3. drops
4. heads

○
1. railroad
2. car
3. cellar
4. rock

○
1. mouth
2. bottle
3. town
4. cake

Many years ago a boy _____ Sammy was growing up in a big _____ . Sammy's family were poor. They had _____ to the United States from another country. Sammy's _____ could not speak English. It was hard for them to _____ jobs.

○
1. named
2. fielded
3. cornered
4. dropped

○
1. cake
2. city
3. jump
4. pan

○
1. thought
2. come
3. dropped
4. waved

○
1. eights
2. parents
3. yells
4. ranches

○
1. wind
2. oil
3. find
4. fly

Being out in the rain is _____ . You can open your mouth to _____ how it tastes to the thirsty grass and _____ . And rain sounds nice, on the attic _____, when you play a dress-up _____ .

○
1. fun
2. sand
3. blueberry
4. rope

○
1. see
2. mind
3. seat
4. slide

○
1. trains
2. monkeys
3. troubles
4. flowers

○
1. visit
2. play
3. feather
4. roof

○
1. game
2. oak
3. snow
4. second

Long ago cities were not as _____ in our country as they are _____ . Many people lived on _____ .

Today fewer farmers are _____ . A giant farm _____ can do more _____ in a few hours than _____ farmers could do in _____ days. Many people who _____ on farms have moved to _____ to find other kinds of work.

1. ○
   1. crispy
   2. chewy
   3. important
   4. curly

2. ○
   1. steam
   2. rubber
   3. skin
   4. work

3. ○
   1. today
   2. below
   3. beyond
   4. extra

4. ○
   1. watery
   2. flowery
   3. cloudy
   4. ten

5. ○
   1. carts
   2. orders
   3. farms
   4. kittens

6. ○
   1. enormous
   2. milky
   3. red
   4. many

7. ○
   1. needed
   2. pointed
   3. tossed
   4. speared

8. ○
   1. poked
   2. nailed
   3. worked
   4. parked

9. ○
   1. marsh
   2. shell
   3. moon
   4. machine

10. ○
    1. cities
    2. horns
    3. hats
    4. floats

Many people of a community _____ work that will help _____ houses and other _____ for the community. They may _____ the land on which _____ will be built. They may _____ plans for houses. They may _____ material which will be _____ in the building of _____ . They may do many _____ different kinds of work.

○
1. do
2. yell
3. sweep
4. lay

○
1. make
2. drink
3. toss
4. spend

○
1. roll
2. park
3. rule
4. make

○
1. sell
2. become
3. gobble
4. lock

○
1. spies
2. buildings
3. streams
4. balconies

○
1. chewed
2. pitched
3. used
4. told

○
1. chip
2. bounce
3. pat
4. sell

○
1. roses
2. houses
3. syllables
4. ribbons

○
1. houses
2. swans
3. coins
4. whales

○
1. cheeky
2. feathery
3. sandy
4. other

A map may show all of the _____ or a small part of it. You can _____ a map of your _____ street or of your _____ . A map may show where the _____, lakes, and oceans are. A _____ may show where the _____ countries and communities are.

It _____ always shows directions, too. It _____ north, south, east, and _____ .

○
1. team
2. horse
3. ride
4. earth

○
1. map
2. law
3. dairy
4. country

○
1. make
2. measure
3. stop
4. wrap

○
1. different
2. beady
3. orange
4. kind

○
1. secret
2. angry
3. own
4. chosen

○
1. properly
2. almost
3. merrily
4. sweetly

○
1. civilization
2. port
3. community
4. pope

○
1. orders
2. gasps
3. shows
4. slides

○
1. trades
2. rivers
3. turkeys
4. clubs

○
1. ocean
2. rubber
3. west
4. hair

Every person has his own _____ of doing things. And every _____ of people has their _____ special way of doing _____ . We use the word _____ to describe the way _____ live. Each group has its _____ foods, music, and customs. Each _____ has its own *cultural* _____, or the things it _____ best. People try to keep these values. They try to hold on to their old customs.

1. rein
2. circle
3. way
4. net

1. edge
2. group
3. hose
4. arrow

1. fat
2. stormy
3. own
4. low

1. logs
2. skunks
3. boots
4. things

1. *clearing*
2. *culture*
3. *equator*
4. *codfish*

1. rails
2. springs
3. people
4. tickets

1. favorite
2. cloudy
3. squeaky
4. snowy

1. nurse
2. board
3. group
4. screen

1. *dogs*
2. *rocks*
3. *values*
4. *shirts*

1. likes
2. slides
3. kicks
4. scratches

Suburbs are communities that are near a _____ . Many homes in suburbs are _____ with gardens. Besides houses, there may be _____ centers, drugstores, and laundries. _____ are growing up around _____ cities in our country. _____ people live in the _____ and travel into the _____ to work.

Janet's family _____ to live in an _____ building. They were waiting to move into a new house in the suburbs.

1. trade
2. colony
3. city
4. resource

1. houses
2. helicopters
3. floors
4. drives

1. shopping
2. losing
3. shouting
4. swirling

1. Areas
2. Trades
3. Suburbs
4. Coats

1. hungry
2. sharp
3. overhead
4. most

1. Many
2. Short
3. Hairy
4. Fishy

1. crops
2. populations
3. civilizations
4. suburbs

1. region
2. city
3. army
4. country

1. tied
2. oiled
3. used
4. blew

1. angry
2. impatient
3. old
4. exact

Things used to make other _____ are called *raw materials*. For _____, tall trees are cut from _____ and made into _____ . The logs may be _____ to the saw mill. _____ they are made into _____ planks of smooth wood. This _____ can be used for _____ tables and chairs. Wood is the _____ material from which the tables and chairs are made. The trees had to be changed into lumber before chairs could be made.

○
1. products
2. valleys
3. drivers
4. visitors

○
1. tape
2. example
3. bread
4. electricity

○
1. forests
2. forms
3. secrets
4. prizes

○
1. logs
2. owls
3. lakes
4. ears

○
1. danced
2. swept
3. patched
4. taken

○
1. Politely
2. There
3. Sweetly
4. Steeply

○
1. curly
2. fearful
3. loud
4. thin

○
1. dream
2. jet
3. watch
4. wood

○
1. oiling
2. puzzling
3. manufacturing
4. returning

○
1. jerky
2. united
3. raw
4. low

Stone is a very important _____ material. It is strong and it _____ for a long time. _____ public buildings in our _____ are made of stone. _____ houses make good homes.

_____ is usually heavy and _____ . It is not easy to _____ into the right shape. _____ is harder to work with than most other _____ . That is why stone houses often cost more money than other houses.

○
1. howling
2. trembling
3. roasting
4. building

○
1. digs
2. lasts
3. explores
4. trots

○
1. Rubber
2. Cloudy
3. Many
4. Scratchy

○
1. country
2. whistle
3. ocean
4. magic

○
1. Fishy
2. Grown
3. Stone
4. Hungry

○
1. Chicken
2. Meat
3. Stone
4. Rice

○
1. hard
2. fat
3. slow
4. happy

○
1. dive
2. sing
3. cut
4. oil

○
1. Paint
2. Stone
3. Sand
4. Rent

○
1. materials
2. beans
3. addresses
4. pencils

Some communities have nurses who will _____ from one home to another. These _____ help people in a _____ take care of someone who is _____ .

Nurses often work in _____ . They check the eyes and _____ of children. They make _____ that all the children can _____ and hear well. They _____ weigh the children and _____ to see how much the children grow from year to year.

1. go
2. tremble
3. cook
4. quack

1. pans
2. tops
3. whispers
4. ears

1. forks
2. parks
3. crows
4. nurses

1. final
2. salty
3. sure
4. welcome

1. weight
2. fault
3. family
4. pile

1. mutter
2. knife
3. see
4. forget

1. thick
2. rocky
3. worthy
4. sick

1. also
2. gaily
3. dryly
4. lately

1. buds
2. chimneys
3. schools
4. slaps

1. spill
2. finish
3. check
4. exercise

Much of the world is covered with _____ on which few people _____ make their homes. Yet, _____ do not live everywhere on the _____ areas of the Earth. _____ parts of the _____ are so hot or _____, or so wet or _____, that people find it _____ to live there. Some _____ are too high and rugged. Some parts have land on which plants will not grow. People cannot make their homes on much of the Earth's land.

1. 1. water
   2. chicken
   3. paint
   4. rent

2. 1. warmly
   2. actually
   3. thickly
   4. sharply

3. 1. people
   2. windows
   3. trips
   4. tubes

4. 1. touchy
   2. thick
   3. land
   4. chewy

5. 1. Puffy
   2. Orange
   3. Some
   4. Stiff

6. 1. whisper
   2. knife
   3. bag
   4. world

7. 1. thick
   2. hairy
   3. glassy
   4. cold

8. 1. dry
   2. leathery
   3. red
   4. cheeky

9. 1. hard
   2. chewy
   3. narrow
   4. puffy

10. 1. beards
    2. moments
    3. beans
    4. parts

Everyone in Baya's village works. The _____ clear the forest land so that _____ can be planted. They _____ down large trees to _____ canoes in which they can _____ fishing. The men go _____ almost every day. When they _____ more fish than they _____, they dry them in the _____ .

The men must be _____ at all times to protect the village from wild animals.

1. games
2. fists
3. men
4. mice
5. hits

1. natives
2. canyons
3. reapers
4. crops
5. counties

1. come
2. sink
3. drip
4. race
5. cut

1. match
2. notice
3. kill
4. total
5. make

1. tow
2. use
3. go
4. buy
5. stalk

1. counting
2. fishing
3. pioneering
4. buying
5. lunching

1. catch
2. charge
3. hitch
4. follow
5. wet

1. move
2. add
3. pop
4. prick
5. need

1. worm
2. pig
3. tan
4. sun
5. girl

1. possible
2. better
3. greedy
4. sweet
5. ready

In a big city, the _____ is almost covered with buildings, people, cars, _____, and buses. Traffic in the streets _____ slowly. To travel in the city, most _____ ride public transportation. Public transportation includes buses, _____, and taxicabs.

○
1. ground
2. cornfield
3. blueberry
4. ball

○
1. marks
2. trains
3. blocks
4. smells

○
1. writes
2. sides
3. moves
4. rounds

○
1. letters
2. people
3. stones
4. kitchens

○
1. races
2. floats
3. sidewalks
4. trains

Most communities in the United States were _____ by people who had _____ from somewhere farther east. _____ crossed the ocean from Europe to _____ communities along the Atlantic. _____ moved inland from the _____ to settle farther west. Later, _____ from these communities moved _____ farther inland to form _____ communities.

These pioneers _____ in many ways. Some walked, carrying their belongings or pushing them in carts. Some rode horseback.

1. started
2. fired
3. shadowed
4. rubbed

1. come
2. kicked
3. feasted
4. wiggled

1. People
2. Oranges
3. Chimneys
4. Pillows

1. float
2. pound
3. start
4. lock

1. People
2. Ponds
3. Winks
4. Gates

1. coast
2. meal
3. curl
4. spill

1. bottles
2. people
3. forests
4. mirrors

1. jerkily
2. palely
3. still
4. loudly

1. new
2. chewy
3. milky
4. thick

1. quacked
2. traveled
3. swallowed
4. insisted

Long ago explorers went from _____ to place on _____, just as they do _____ . They often went where no one had _____ been before. They made up a _____ language to tell other _____ where they had been.

The _____ on a map tell a _____ . To read the story you must _____ to use the language of _____ .

○
1. goat
2. wish
3. poke
4. place

○
1. oceans
2. people
3. villages
4. difficulties

○
1. beauty
2. earth
3. glass
4. silver

○
1. turns
2. marks
3. ears
4. squawks

○
1. below
2. overhead
3. beyond
4. today

○
1. swing
2. story
3. banana
4. cottage

○
1. certainly
2. ever
3. silently
4. overtly

○
1. leap
2. learn
3. divide
4. slide

○
1. golden
2. special
3. snowy
4. right

○
1. coasts
2. plains
3. laws
4. maps

Cities can be exciting places. Some are _____ near the sea. Big _____ from distant lands may _____ them every day. Some are _____ cities. Tall chimneys, roaring _____, and puffing trains fill the _____ with colors and sounds.

_____ grow and change. A _____ town may become a _____, noisy city. Sometimes cities _____ growing. People move away and leave a city empty. We call these cities ghost towns.

○
1. fielded
2. built
3. obeyed
4. wired

○
1. streets
2. swans
3. hips
4. kettles

○
1. doorways
2. buses
3. sails
4. ships

○
1. Rings
2. Chips
3. Cities
4. Examples

○
1. corner
2. spring
3. visit
4. take

○
1. light
2. shadowy
3. little
4. white

○
1. milky
2. factory
3. chewy
4. curly

○
1. busy
2. stiff
3. tight
4. perfect

○
1. pans
2. wags
3. furnaces
4. numbers

○
1. steal
2. stop
3. trail
4. kick

One of the most important _____ in a community is the _____ . Hospitals are built to take care of the _____ people in the community.

_____ have many people working in them. There are _____ and nurses, and people who _____ the doctors and nurses with their _____ . There are cooks, people who _____ to keep the hospitals _____, and many other kinds of _____ .

1. streets
2. barks
3. buildings
4. foxes

1. foot
2. noon
3. hospital
4. pillow

1. sick
2. three
3. bad
4. late

1. Whistles
2. Hospitals
3. Oranges
4. Shovels

1. hens
2. folds
3. warriors
4. doctors

1. cause
2. help
3. taste
4. add

1. judge
2. clop
3. island
4. work

1. fix
2. work
3. number
4. lay

1. strange
2. clean
3. purple
4. thin

1. calls
2. sails
3. wings
4. helpers

Through experience you learn things about yourself. You _____ that you are a _____ person. There is no one in the _____ like you. No one _____ has the same experiences as you.

_____ helps you learn about _____ that will be important to you. Some of these _____ will help you _ _____ how to behave in your _____ . Ideas that help you _____ how to behave are called values.

1. learn
2. clap
3. chuckle
4. honk

1. special
2. comfortable
3. blue
4. hairy

1. curtain
2. world
3. chase
4. heat

1. fierce
2. kind
3. milky
4. else

1. Terry
2. Experience
3. Soup
4. Tonight

1. inventors
2. doorways
3. owls
4. ideas

1. solos
2. drills
3. ideas
4. stores

1. wake
2. decide
3. cry
4. delight

1. pope
2. law
3. community
4. war

1. decide
2. feast
3. reward
4. float

News is the report of a _____ which is of interest to _____ people. Some news is _____ important. The news of who is _____ President of the United States is something we all _____ to hear on election _____ . The news of a _____ earthquake or hurricane is _____ . We want to _____ about important happenings in _____ countries.

○
1. happening
2. splashing
3. barking
4. stamping

○
1. sand
2. mud
3. courage
4. night

○
1. current
2. weak
3. other
4. sweet

○
1. hip
2. hungry
3. big
4. fair

○
1. dearly
2. very
3. sweetly
4. dryly

○
1. shiny
2. important
3. perfect
4. cold

○
1. circled
2. swung
3. elected
4. formed

○
1. curl
2. spring
3. gobble
4. know

○
1. sweep
2. trade
3. wait
4. honk

○
1. rubber
2. curly
3. secret
4. other

Long ago, when there was a sickness in a _____, almost everyone in the _____ would become sick. The _____ would spread from one _____ to another. Sometimes doctors did not _____ what they could do to _____ it.

Today most people _____ how to keep a _____ from starting in their _____ .
Communities make health laws. They _____ laws that help fight many different kinds of sickness.

○
1. groan
2. town
3. pond
4. handle

○
1. jam
2. cart
3. stop
4. hold

○
1. knife
2. dirt
3. fit
4. town

○
1. hide
2. know
3. warn
4. feast

○
1. sickness
2. reach
3. grandmother
4. pie

○
1. medicine
2. sheet
3. sickness
4. bean

○
1. paint
2. bead
3. turnip
4. person

○
1. flax
2. equator
3. community
4. clearing

○
1. track
2. rent
3. print
4. know

○
1. fight
2. till
3. make
4. poke

If the Earth were to _____ its path and journey _____ from the sun far _____ into space, life on Earth would _____ . There would not be _____ light from the sun to make _____ things grow. There would be _____ heat to warm the Earth.

With _____ growing things it would be _____ a matter of time until there would be _____ food or fuel for man.

○
1. paper
2. gallop
3. leave
4. bump
5. test

○
1. sealing
2. running
3. fading
4. living
5. cooking

○
1. handsomely
2. merrily
3. gratefully
4. secretly
5. away

○
1. healthy
2. brave
3. new
4. folk
5. no

○
1. upstairs
2. backward
3. asleep
4. out
5. aboard

○
1. no
2. proper
3. folk
4. chief
5. nice

○
1. grab
2. scream
3. swing
4. end
5. lie

○
1. separately
2. nicely
3. only
4. nightly
5. below

○
1. enough
2. foolish
3. honest
4. anxious
5. polite

○
1. tight
2. complete
3. greedy
4. royal
5. no

The people like to go to _____ . About once every six _____ the market is held in Baya's _____ . People come from neighboring _____ to trade and to _____ . They enjoy exchanging news. _____ groups of traveling dancers _____ them.

The village people _____ garden crops and dried _____ to the market. There they _____ them for such things as pots and pans, soap, and clothing.

○
1. press
2. market
3. dinner
4. pasture
5. cardboard

○
1. demands
2. weeks
3. squares
4. walls
5. tanks

○
1. marble
2. village
3. lesson
4. doughnut
5. velvet

○
1. stockades
2. streams
3. villages
4. bushels
5. cupcakes

○
1. plot
2. stumble
3. visit
4. chill
5. bounce

○
1. Hungrily
2. Helplessly
3. Entirely
4. Sometimes
5. Heavily

○
1. introduce
2. entertain
3. continue
4. keep
5. hitch

○
1. mold
2. take
3. tuck
4. curve
5. ease

○
1. clops
2. deaths
3. twists
4. trunks
5. fish

○
1. telegraph
2. trade
3. graze
4. harvest
5. civilize

Some countries of Asia do not have _____ farmland on which to _____ rice for all their _____ . These countries must buy _____ . One country that has _____ to sell is Thailand.

Thailand is a _____ country. Farmers there raise more than _____ rice for themselves and for the _____ people of Thailand. There is _____ rice to sell to China, Japan, India, and _____ countries of Asia.

○
1. hip
2. curly
3. enough
4. aware
5. gradual

○
1. small
2. convenient
3. hairy
4. jolly
5. dreadful

○
1. sprinkle
2. cook
3. net
4. choose
5. grow

○
1. enough
2. bald
3. fearful
4. final
5. chief

○
1. people
2. strength
3. downstairs
4. patience
5. geography

○
1. monthly
2. deep
3. flowery
4. other
5. awkward

○
1. rice
2. love
3. marsh
4. fog
5. force

○
1. clean
2. enough
3. terrible
4. bald
5. upward

○
1. waste
2. rice
3. respect
4. spirit
5. strength

○
1. prompt
2. other
3. light
4. misty
5. odd

The September sun was shining _____ as Billy ran across the _____ grounds. "Hi! Sue! _____ for me," he called to his _____ sister. She was _____ ahead of him on her _____ home from school.

Susan _____ around. "Whatever happened to you, Billy Layton? I _____ and waited."

"I stayed for a _____," Billy answered. "I joined a _____ club called the Green Guards. Why weren't you there?"

○
1. loudly
2. brightly
3. politely
4. hurriedly
5. selfishly

○
1. furnace
2. way
3. fortune
4. pin
5. wax

○
1. thirsty
2. earnest
3. fussy
4. school
5. sugared

○
1. dug
2. dozed
3. grazed
4. turned
5. splashed

○
1. Stir
2. Grunt
3. Wait
4. Swoop
5. Sneeze

○
1. slung
2. carved
3. squeezed
4. waited
5. rattled

○
1. watery
2. purple
3. crunchy
4. twin
5. hooped

○
1. stamping
2. haunting
3. meeting
4. mailing
5. clanking

○
1. betting
2. reciting
3. healing
4. capping
5. walking

○
1. thin
2. new
3. coiled
4. velvety
5. creaky

The Arctic is cold because the _____ is always low in the _____ . In the middle of _____, for days at a _____, the sun never comes _____ at all. It is so _____ that snow and ice _____ the ground most of the _____ . It is cold enough to _____ water every night, except in July and August. The _____ is always frozen, as far as 300 meters (about 1,000 feet) down.

1. boom
2. sentence
3. sun
4. speech
5. hay

1. orange
2. evil
3. tropical
4. rich
5. cold

1. diamond
2. sky
3. corridor
4. bee
5. den

1. waken
2. cover
3. grant
4. bar
5. recognize

1. flavor
2. gravy
3. disease
4. polish
5. winter

1. envelope
2. request
3. lady
4. ship
5. year

1. sun
2. bedroom
3. time
4. shelf
5. tribe

1. blend
2. manage
3. admire
4. freeze
5. interpret

1. up
2. gaily
3. carelessly
4. wildly
5. sleepily

1. artist
2. ground
3. tortilla
4. spindle
5. squeak

Thousands of gallons of fresh _____ were rushed to the _____ and towns of the North Central _____ this morning. This milk will be _____ by the people of the _____ in just one day. This will be _____ every day the year _____ . Day after day people _____ fresh milk. Most of this _____ comes from farms near the _____ .

1. snowmen
2. boats
3. milk
4. beef
5. mumps

1. repeated
2. centered
3. exploded
4. mumbled
5. hinted

1. headquarters
2. birthplaces
3. dictators
4. cities
5. ministers

1. solemn
2. round
3. brief
4. motionless
5. undersea

1. outbreaks
2. delegates
3. states
4. southerners
5. shiploads

1. attempt
2. fly
3. need
4. level
5. rank

1. noted
2. taped
3. used
4. given
5. thought

1. catch
2. scoop
3. decoration
4. butter
5. milk

1. democracy
2. pantheon
3. area
4. timber
5. flax

1. city
2. wealth
3. canyon
4. commodore
5. teak

Men made their first tools out of _____, wood, and bone. Stone _____ were the most _____ . They had the sharpest _____ for cutting. Archeologists often _____ the stone tools of _____ men. They watch for _____ in stone technology over the _____ . They observe the shapes of _____ tools. They study how the _____ were made. They try to find out how each kind of stone tool was used.

1. armor 2. dawn 3. joy 4. stone 5. suspense	1. past 2. monthly 3. crispy 4. deep 5. moldy
1. scenes 2. fawns 3. stitches 4. tools 5. miles	1. picnics 2. changes 3. factories 4. clicks 5. rings
1. coiled 2. juicy 3. important 4. misty 5. tropical	1. webs 2. rafts 3. years 4. machines 5. somersaults
1. lessons 2. strains 3. edges 4. masters 5. kits	1. invisible 2. stone 3. sticky 4. polite 5. rosy
1. direct 2. choke 3. stretch 4. study 5. bet	1. volcanoes 2. breaks 3. wolves 4. tools 5. gnats

Today, there are wide smooth _____ going almost everywhere.

One—the Pan American Highway—_____ through the mountains of Mexico. _____ can travel on it _____ through South America. Trucks and _____ and cars roll along it, _____ people to work together. On the _____ highway, far down in Panama, a _____ stops his father's oxen. He _____ the car whisk by. Then _____ he goes on the big road.

1. sunsets
2. pencils
3. thrills
4. roads
5. orchards

1. harvesting
2. helping
3. spending
4. smelling
5. spying

1. represents
2. grazes
3. cuts
4. teases
5. jets

1. cruel
2. comfortable
3. same
4. fat
5. mistaken

1. Sharks
2. People
3. Skates
4. Hens
5. Deer

1. bunch
2. peanut
3. boy
4. bed
5. polish

1. secretly
2. kindly
3. meekly
4. indeed
5. down

1. beats
2. watches
3. shoves
4. hoots
5. dates

1. settlements
2. buses
3. whales
4. marvels
5. myths

1. currently
2. hoarsely
3. home
4. breathlessly
5. thus

It is easy to see why _____ kinds of work were _____ in mountain countries. One _____ was the herding of _____ .

Dairy products from animals had to be in a _____ that would keep for a _____ time. The trip up and down the _____ could not be made _____ to take milk to _____ . That was the reason _____ mountain people made cheese of the milk they did not use.

1. 1. certain
   2. fond
   3. seventy
   4. dumb
   5. jerky

2. 1. frisky
   2. near
   3. wonderful
   4. rusty
   5. long

3. 1. slippery
   2. common
   3. final
   4. silent
   5. kind

4. 1. mountain
   2. grandmother
   3. creature
   4. collection
   5. structure

5. 1. lash
   2. kind
   3. safety
   4. wish
   5. machine

6. 1. neatly
   2. mostly
   3. patiently
   4. daily
   5. heavily

7. 1. hospitals
   2. neighborhoods
   3. animals
   4. lawns
   5. times

8. 1. jail
   2. soil
   3. market
   4. example
   5. paint

9. 1. paragraph
   2. flight
   3. gasp
   4. floor
   5. form

10. 1. hooded
    2. many
    3. eighty
    4. big
    5. total

An American, Alexander Graham Bell, _____ a way to send the _____ voice over electric wires. Bell was a _____ who taught deaf people to _____ . He had made a _____ of the human ear. A _____ man, Thomas Watson, helped Bell with his _____ .

One day, when Bell was in another _____ of the house, Watson _____ Bell speak. The sound of Bell's _____ had come over the *telephone*.

○
1. caged
2. flew
3. steered
4. sped
5. found

○
1. watery
2. velvet
3. favorite
4. young
5. steep

○
1. narrow
2. human
3. deep
4. expert
5. contented

○
1. steps
2. eves
3. experiments
4. prisoners
5. fellows

○
1. sparkle
2. deer
3. passenger
4. tortilla
5. teacher

○
1. smile
2. scare
3. part
4. camp
5. float

○
1. pop
2. float
3. pass
4. talk
5. score

○
1. watched
2. saw
3. smelled
4. heard
5. felt

○
1. rocket
2. snake
3. study
4. gloom
5. tick

○
1. thief
2. cork
3. plain
4. marker
5. voice

People wished that they might _____ telegrams across the sea. But how could they _____ stretch wires across the _____ ? The wires would have to be _____ on the ocean _____ . It was an American, Cyrus W. Field, who _____ did this. Field and the _____ working with him laid a _____ across the Atlantic Ocean. A _____ is a number of _____ wires wrapped together.

1. balance
2. send
3. leave
4. orbit
5. sneeze

1. carelessly
2. secretly
3. helplessly
4. first
5. scornfully

1. ever
2. steeply
3. hourly
4. eagerly
5. busily

1. fathers
2. pulls
3. men
4. ducks
5. ashes

1. ocean
2. cone
3. rabbit
4. lad
5. settlement

1. *chicken*
2. *curtain*
3. *decoration*
4. *cable*
5. *joke*

1. braided
2. delivered
3. placed
4. lost
5. fought

1. measurement
2. cable
3. native
4. chain
5. jug

1. drift
2. bottom
3. drip
4. howl
5. reach

1. fresh
2. electric
3. visible
4. wealthy
5. elegant

A Navajo baby is never left _____ . The baby goes wherever the _____ goes. The cradleboard is _____ on a tree branch or _____ against a rock when the _____ is outside. Sometimes it is _____ to the mother's back. When the _____ is eating, the cradleboard is _____ up on a _____ in the wall. The _____ can see all that is going on. This way a Navajo baby always knows it is loved.

1. furry
2. alone
3. flashy
4. equal
5. undersea

1. shown
2. addressed
3. written
4. told
5. strapped

1. planet
2. bandage
3. book
4. mother
5. flare

1. leap
2. highway
3. family
4. view
5. cart

1. hung
2. cheered
3. corrected
4. blamed
5. led

1. hung
2. worked
3. brought
4. plowed
5. huddled

1. propped
2. swallowed
3. sucked
4. gurgled
5. skimmed

1. dream
2. touch
3. sale
4. nail
5. concert

1. crack
2. typewriter
3. mother
4. form
5. vacation

1. haul
2. buzz
3. ladder
4. heel
5. baby

Many pioneer homes on the Great Plains were _____ houses, built of blocks of _____ sod. Some of the _____ homes were dugouts. A _____ dug into the earth about _____ feet, with steps at one _____ leading down into the _____ . Then he built sod _____ only two or three _____ high, leaving space for a _____ . Either type was warm, but there was trouble when it rained.

○
1. captive
2. sod
3. foamy
4. loud
5. dim

○
1. excellent
2. comfortable
3. leafy
4. dull
5. thick

○
1. loose
2. risky
3. first
4. undersea
5. scornful

○
1. hull
2. twin
3. statue
4. rim
5. man

○
1. four
2. bent
3. careless
4. direct
5. plumb

○
1. expense
2. rag
3. kit
4. end
5. jay

○
1. barbecue
2. hole
3. churn
4. dusk
5. olive

○
1. desks
2. slips
3. offers
4. poems
5. walls

○
1. spites
2. gases
3. eves
4. ties
5. feet

○
1. distress
2. window
3. factory
4. captive
5. brood

The *California Indians*, living between the _____ and the Sierra Nevada, _____ plenty of food the _____ around. Much of the _____ has little rain, but there was _____ for herds of deer and _____ . Besides hunting these herds, the Indians _____ rabbits and squirrels. They _____ fish in rivers and the _____, and they found crabs and _____ along the shore. In southern California, they raised some crops.

○
1. whisker
2. ocean
3. honey
4. slab
5. whole

○
1. elk
2. men
3. zoos
4. peas
5. pens

○
1. embarrassed
2. directed
3. patted
4. ran
5. had

○
1. interpreted
2. killed
3. disgusted
4. molded
5. confessed

○
1. stool
2. teammate
3. yelp
4. rice
5. year

○
1. sang
2. obeyed
3. informed
4. caught
5. understood

○
1. operation
2. pad
3. land
4. jingle
5. rail

○
1. gnat
2. ocean
3. daisy
4. turn
5. war

○
1. grass
2. armor
3. faith
4. soil
5. trust

○
1. series
2. seats
3. dogs
4. dams
5. clams

In September, 1522, the *Victoria* _____ Spain. The stout little _____ and a brave crew were _____ at last after three _____ years. Only eighteen of the _____ hundred and sixty-five _____ who sailed with Magellan _____ the trip. What stories they _____ to tell! They were the _____ men to sail around the _____ . They had reached the East by sailing west!

○
1. wrung
2. brewed
3. placed
4. ignored
5. reached

○
1. does
2. webs
3. wags
4. bats
5. men

○
1. pupil
2. post
3. runt
4. cape
5. ship

○
1. reached
2. completed
3. drilled
4. smacked
5. drank

○
1. asleep
2. alike
3. home
4. abreast
5. awful

○
1. fried
2. bit
3. chipped
4. fed
5. had

○
1. wry
2. even
3. right
4. long
5. milky

○
1. hot
2. tidy
3. first
4. hairy
5. dim

○
1. light
2. damp
3. two
4. tame
5. ruby

○
1. igloo
2. castle
3. world
4. gypsy
5. money

Commercial crops of vegetables that are _____ in northern markets in the _____ are raised in Florida between October and June. During these _____, no crops are raised in the _____ part of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. _____ in the northern part of the United States _____ on Florida farms for _____ during the winter and _____ spring months. Florida truck _____ grow tomatoes, celery, cucumbers, _____, and other vegetables.

1. known
2. slung
3. sold
4. served
5. gestured

1. frown
2. depend
3. improve
4. leave
5. swim

1. winter
2. cork
3. sunset
4. address
5. anchor

1. vegetables
2. benches
3. suits
4. parties
5. belts

1. months
2. chores
3. heads
4. articles
5. stomachs

1. soft
2. firm
3. imaginary
4. early
5. simple

1. shy
2. direct
3. flowery
4. bloody
5. northern

1. mammas
2. lights
3. farmers
4. stones
5. baths

1. Flares
2. Sisters
3. Stores
4. Ancestors
5. Brushes

1. bait
2. lettuce
3. marble
4. oil
5. steam

Some parts of the earth have a _____ deal of rain. They _____ so much rain that it makes _____ there difficult. In _____ places people have to _____ houses on stilts to _____ above the wet ground. _____ crops that need a _____ of water can be _____ . There is so much _____ in the air that man never feels comfortable.

1. brown
2. cowardly
3. great
4. loose
5. dull

1. have
2. break
3. call
4. slam
5. pet

1. humming
2. burying
3. living
4. bowing
5. limping

1. slim
2. some
3. clumsy
4. feathery
5. noisy

1. chip
2. learn
3. build
4. wrinkle
5. mail

1. pump
2. trip
3. lope
4. dash
5. keep

1. Shifty
2. Electric
3. Opposite
4. Inky
5. Only

1. beam
2. lot
3. saddle
4. picket
5. tip

1. scolded
2. grown
3. stammered
4. written
5. coached

1. moisture
2. structure
3. paint
4. wax
5. service

As early as the 1700's, British and American _____ were using machines to _____ machine parts. The machines _____ such work much faster and more _____ than a man with _____ tools. They had one _____, however. Each machine could _____ only one kind of _____, smoothing, or drilling. A _____ with hand tools could _____ any kind of work that needed to be done.

1. hints
2. toolmakers
3. measurements
4. raisins
5. marvels

1. command
2. seize
3. walk
4. make
5. honk

1. sensed
2. trusted
3. did
4. hitched
5. bet

1. radiantly
2. merrily
3. pleasantly
4. boldly
5. surely

1. pale
2. vivid
3. strict
4. hand
5. tidy

1. disadvantage
2. flesh
3. guppy
4. experiment
5. pleasure

1. do
2. stain
3. jerk
4. anchor
5. bat

1. cutting
2. yawning
3. marching
4. weeping
5. darting

1. sword
2. man
3. frown
4. bump
5. column

1. mail
2. hear
3. hatch
4. do
5. ford

For almost a hundred years _____ on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean _____ to build a machine that would _____ . At first they tried to _____ the stitches made by _____ . Then they tried using a _____ "lockstitch." By 1846 an American, Elias Howe, had _____ a machine that could _____ with the lockstitch. Howe's _____ was turned by a _____ crank.

○
1. tables
2. cattle
3. unicorns
4. men
5. hats

○
1. desperate
2. rubber
3. cute
4. shy
5. new

○
1. ran
2. tried
3. barked
4. extended
5. welcomed

○
1. built
2. flung
3. felt
4. bet
5. led

○
1. sew
2. circle
3. state
4. baby
5. know

○
1. continue
2. hum
3. picket
4. limp
5. sew

○
1. motion
2. distinguish
3. sprout
4. celebrate
5. imitate

○
1. machine
2. aspen
3. event
4. supply
5. instant

○
1. gas
2. sausage
3. pastime
4. poison
5. hand

○
1. hand
2. legal
3. gloomy
4. lean
5. snug

San Francisco is the chief manufacturing, _____, and shipping center in _____ California. One of the _____ iron works in the _____ is in San Francisco. _____ shipyards have been _____ in the San Francisco _____ . San Francisco Bay is one of the _____ harbors in the world. It is _____, deep, and safe from _____ blowing in from the Pacific Ocean.

1. elegant
2. captive
3. trade
4. steamy
5. new

1. wounded
2. stuck
3. built
4. wrapped
5. led

1. thoughtful
2. electric
3. northern
4. utter
5. individual

1. wilderness
2. dike
3. commander
4. timber
5. area

1. deepest
2. dimmest
3. dullest
4. largest
5. wildest

1. last
2. boldest
3. best
4. hairiest
5. neatest

1. ruler
2. climb
3. money
4. world
5. box

1. large
2. helpless
3. hooded
4. timid
5. grateful

1. Scornful
2. Bulky
3. Great
4. Thankful
5. Pleasant

1. ridges
2. strokes
3. nests
4. storms
5. raps

When settlers first came to the South, _____ of the land was _____ with trees. Some of the _____ were used for building _____ and farms, and some for _____ and fuel. But usually the _____ wanted to clear the _____ quickly so that they could _____ it. The smaller trees were _____ down and burned. Larger _____ might be girdled and later burned.

○
1. much
2. credit
3. favor
4. safety
5. crystal

○
1. settlers
2. steamers
3. routes
4. periods
5. olives

○
1. suited
2. totaled
3. covered
4. whispered
5. afforded

○
1. quarrel
2. knee
3. bulge
4. dare
5. land

○
1. yelps
2. trees
3. pokes
4. ranges
5. cheats

○
1. lash
2. accept
3. farm
4. report
5. scream

○
1. houses
2. authors
3. planets
4. savages
5. tosses

○
1. talked
2. trucked
3. chopped
4. punched
5. worn

○
1. tubes
2. fences
3. messes
4. thoughts
5. frays

○
1. hoods
2. repairs
3. trees
4. figs
5. hinds

A community is a place where _____ come together to live and _____ . By living with others in a _____, a person can do _____ things better than if he _____ alone.

You are part of a _____ . It is somewhere in the United States. It may be a _____, a town, a small _____, or a large city. It is a _____ that can be located on a _____ .

○
1. scissors
2. weapons
3. helpers
4. foremen
5. people

○
1. repeal
2. dam
3. community
4. commodore
5. tenant

○
1. pound
2. guess
3. work
4. lope
5. glow

○
1. tortoise
2. breath
3. minister
4. village
5. defeat

○
1. community
2. religion
3. handicraft
4. hopper
5. fiddle

○
1. officer
2. opinion
3. soul
4. boomerang
5. city

○
1. beaten
2. many
3. solar
4. shaggy
5. bent

○
1. place
2. cow
3. fleck
4. senor
5. brain

○
1. raids
2. spits
3. lives
4. sews
5. knits

○
1. map
2. battleground
3. vow
4. wilderness
5. period

Families who lived in groups _____ *tribes*. Later, tribes came _____ to form communities. For the _____ of many tribes to _____ together, man had to _____ rules.

Alone or with the _____ of other men, leaders, or _____, decided what rules _____ to be made. They _____ saw that these rules were _____ . This was important if the people were to live together peacefully. The chiefs and their rules became the government of the communities.

○
1. loosed
2. spooned
3. flipped
4. nibbled
5. formed

○
1. turtle
2. help
3. blossom
4. frog
5. thicket

○
1. loudly
2. together
3. coldly
4. below
5. beneath

○
1. *drifts*
2. *quarrels*
3. *chiefs*
4. *strips*
5. *hatches*

○
1. people
2. doorbells
3. buckets
4. blizzards
5. brooks

○
1. remembered
2. paid
3. needed
4. yelled
5. cared

○
1. jingle
2. live
3. curve
4. thunder
5. flare

○
1. stiffly
2. also
3. crisply
4. prettily
5. awkwardly

○
1. follow
2. crunch
3. color
4. lead
5. twirl

○
1. littered
2. obeyed
3. tracked
4. whipped
5. cooked

China is about 100,000 square _____ larger than the United States. Its _____ is about four times as _____ as that of the United States. _____ the large amount of _____ China does produce is _____ enough to feed its _____ . Their government is _____ to raise the food _____ . It is using more _____ on farms. Even so, the Chinese farmers still have a great problem.

○
1. tongues
2. weeks
3. hairs
4. rows
5. miles

○
1. probably
2. gaily
3. not
4. snugly
5. lowly

○
1. population
2. wilderness
3. justice
4. stagecoach
5. highway

○
1. festival
2. election
3. flax
4. people
5. olive

○
1. thin
2. coiled
3. great
4. solemn
5. hopeful

○
1. exploding
2. splitting
3. trying
4. toppling
5. grazing

○
1. Darkly
2. Deeply
3. Even
4. Coldly
5. Already

○
1. melody
2. production
3. police
4. marble
5. art

○
1. spirit
2. food
3. sputter
4. ruin
5. lead

○
1. stools
2. knees
3. coves
4. arrests
5. machinery

In the United States, winter _____ farms are found in _____ where the climate is _____ during all or most of the _____ . In these regions, there is _____ or no frost at any _____ . The growing season lasts all _____, or nearly all year. _____ in these regions can _____ vegetables in the winter as _____ as in the summer months.

1. truck
2. necessary
3. honest
4. jerky
5. proper

1. truth
2. case
3. brake
4. lemonade
5. time

1. regions
2. dikes
3. cones
4. creeks
5. pioneers

1. break
2. force
3. century
4. year
5. circle

1. marshy
2. warm
3. afraid
4. weekly
5. strange

1. Flips
2. Tails
3. Floors
4. Farmers
5. Gases

1. rice
2. pen
3. year
4. lady
5. salt

1. sound
2. slip
3. wish
4. finish
5. grow

1. little
2. kind
3. forty
4. happy
5. necessary

1. helplessly
2. forward
3. firmly
4. gently
5. well

Houses in most mountain lands _____ to be strong to _____ against the winds and _____ to keep out the _____ . Some need to have _____ roofs so that snow will _____ off before it makes _____ heavy a load for the _____ to hold.

The people _____ warm clothing in all the _____ communities, for nights are very cold even when the mountains are not far from the equatorial region.

1. 1. die
   2. need
   3. honk
   4. parachute
   5. shoot

2. 1. shut
   2. slide
   3. head
   4. sway
   5. cast

3. 1. hide
   2. stand
   3. unload
   4. spill
   5. swarm

4. 1. happily
   2. finally
   3. less
   4. too
   5. stiffly

5. 1. near
   2. little
   3. honest
   4. snug
   5. impatient

6. 1. speck
   2. mesa
   3. divide
   4. roof
   5. skill

7. 1. surprise
   2. cold
   3. ranger
   4. finger
   5. roar

8. 1. model
   2. miss
   3. need
   4. repair
   5. chip

9. 1. valuable
   2. sticky
   3. steep
   4. secret
   5. alert

10. 1. unexpected
    2. successful
    3. mountain
    4. stern
    5. hairy

The Ice Age was an _____ time of change on _____ . The Ice Age was _____ of years ago. It was a _____ when very large, slowly _____ masses of ice and _____, called *glaciers*, covered much of the _____ . The glaciers were like a _____ ice blanket.

When the _____ melted, the level of the _____ rose. This changed the size and the shape of the continents and oceans.

1. overhead
2. expensive
3. important
4. opposite
5. earnest

1. help
2. room
3. baseball
4. snow
5. style

1. moss
2. concern
3. earth
4. gloom
5. mold

1. nose
2. bunk
3. lid
4. vine
5. land

1. thousands
2. rags
3. automobiles
4. watches
5. wheels

1. native
2. purple
3. great
4. velvety
5. hoarse

1. lock
2. churn
3. time
4. swarm
5. gun

1. glaciers
2. flatboats
3. hoppers
4. airports
5. councils

1. thinking
2. studying
3. shining
4. moving
5. spooning

1. parades
2. slaps
3. stomachs
4. grins
5. oceans

Money sets the standard of _____ for things you own and for the _____ and services you want to _____ or sell. You can _____ something about the value of the _____ you own by knowing the _____ of new goods in a _____ . Money is used as a _____ of value; all goods and _____ bought and sold have a _____ that can be told in dollars and cents.

○
1. poison
2. myth
3. value
4. effort
5. fruit

○
1. blade
2. boot
3. price
4. leaf
5. sailor

○
1. goods
2. capitol
3. chocolate
4. liberty
5. festival

○
1. set
2. report
3. store
4. smile
5. thousand

○
1. pilot
2. gallop
3. buy
4. win
5. thread

○
1. hut
2. lesson
3. standard
4. boat
5. passenger

○
1. snarl
2. tell
3. twist
4. cover
5. swallow

○
1. services
2. families
3. signs
4. pitchers
5. wizards

○
1. desert
2. committee
3. settlement
4. goods
5. acre

○
1. howl
2. pillow
3. ticket
4. price
5. street

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy. Columbus _____ went to sea when he was in his _____ . After a ship he was on was _____ off the Portuguese coast he _____ to Lisbon. There he _____ much of his time _____ maps and listening to _____ of the voyages of the Portuguese _____ captains. Columbus began to _____ a trip that would _____ sailing west, across the Atlantic Ocean.

○
1. enormously
2. plentifully
3. solidly
4. first
5. accordingly

○
1. spitting
2. sparkling
3. untying
4. flickering
5. studying

○
1. teens
2. lots
3. shorts
4. boats
5. riders

○
1. tales
2. wards
3. cookies
4. grasps
5. chests

○
1. made
2. glided
3. plowed
4. sunk
5. caught

○
1. hip
2. wool
3. south
4. sea
5. sore

○
1. went
2. ran
3. spent
4. trumpeted
5. survived

○
1. wrap
2. chill
3. clap
4. spite
5. plan

○
1. spent
2. rode
3. balanced
4. lit
5. licked

○
1. zero
2. paper
3. interest
4. heave
5. mean

On this gloomy night Captain Columbus is _____ the deck of the *Santa Maria*. For more than _____ months his three little _____ have been sailing across an _____ ocean. Food is running _____, and his sailors are _____ . Unless they reach land _____, he fears they will _____ the ships and turn back. The _____ eyes search the western _____ .

1. sharing
2. curing
3. writing
4. pacing
5. fanning

1. whittled
2. frightened
3. excused
4. teased
5. wakened

1. correct
2. peculiar
3. two
4. vicious
5. brisk

1. gaily
2. soon
3. moodily
4. sleepily
5. jerkily

1. stores
2. preys
3. ships
4. items
5. medals

1. deck
2. smell
3. catch
4. attract
5. seize

1. ashamed
2. inky
3. unknown
4. instant
5. athletic

1. captain's
2. doll's
3. sausage's
4. pool's
5. chest's

1. rich
2. loose
3. beady
4. low
5. popular

1. horizon
2. jug
3. somersault
4. grandmother
5. behavior

Some people in old India thought the _____ was held up by _____ . When these elephants _____, there were earthquakes. The _____ stood on the back of a _____, whose strong back was _____ by a hard shell. A _____ is a reptile which can _____ a long time. The _____ stood on a _____ which encircled the earth. The snake was a cobra, which was the Indian symbol for water.

1. earth
2. duchess
3. cuckoo
4. muse
5. shovel

1. chills
2. elephants
3. bluffs
4. libraries
5. lessons

1. whistled
2. moved
3. hissed
4. flowered
5. gazed

1. folds
2. elephants
3. miles
4. hospitals
5. navies

1. turtle
2. grasp
3. test
4. principal
5. puddle

1. loosened
2. covered
3. watered
4. worshipped
5. drafted

1. stone
2. turtle
3. window
4. company
5. ball

1. live
2. process
3. die
4. corner
5. swirl

1. ring
2. maple
3. money
4. pasture
5. turtle

1. cold
2. candle
3. menu
4. merchant
5. snake

Many people and many machines _____ with the milk at the _____ plant. There everything is _____ to keep the milk _____, pure, and safe. Most of the _____ is done by machinery. The _____ bottles must be thoroughly _____ . They are washed very _____ and then *sterilized* to _____ germs before they _____ to bottle-filling machines. The milk is *pasteurized*, or heated, to kill certain germs.

1. try
2. repair
3. spin
4. groan
5. work

1. jealous
2. national
3. sly
4. glass
5. certain

1. tropic
2. public
3. native
4. civil
5. dairy

1. locked
2. cleaned
3. batted
4. blocked
5. relaxed

1. done
2. motored
3. torn
4. begun
5. padded

1. clean
2. stiff
3. gloomy
4. tight
5. dense

1. underground
2. practical
3. simple
4. clean
5. brown

1. grow
2. elect
3. kill
4. thread
5. pump

1. prune
2. narrator
3. work
4. astronaut
5. rod

1. go
2. object
3. flap
4. beam
5. pounce

Maps, you were taught, tell _____ of their story with _____ . These symbols are explained in a _____ . Directions—north, south, east, and _____—are also part of the _____ story. Another part of the _____ is distance. By using the _____ of miles in the _____ legend, you can figure _____ between any two places _____ on a map.

1. scarlet
2. outrage
3. sweat
4. part
5. seed

1. pound
2. crate
3. story
4. staff
5. mine

1. states
2. slumps
3. symbols
4. villagers
5. covers

1. energy
2. stone
3. worry
4. account
5. scale

1. pest
2. roof
3. key
4. wall
5. soap

1. upriver
2. map
3. native
4. polar
5. civil

1. olive
2. peace
3. income
4. west
5. buffalo

1. culture
2. endurance
3. distance
4. bravery
5. responsibility

1. civilized
2. western
3. map
4. feudal
5. inland

1. shown
2. snared
3. hired
4. stepped
5. weaved

The end of the rainy _____ means hard work in Lotumbe. The _____ must mend their roofs and _____ other repairs on their _____ . Since school has let out for the _____ holidays, the boys help their _____ .

The villagers have to _____ the house roofs often. The _____ sun dries the palm _____ . The rain rots them. _____ winds tear them apart.

1. strength
2. season
3. handful
4. energy
5. jelly

1. flickers
2. spirits
3. fathers
4. sergeants
5. beetles

1. spindles
2. villagers
3. toboggans
4. doughnuts
5. chipmunks

1. shame
2. button
3. replace
4. fight
5. boil

1. suck
2. tease
3. make
4. index
5. knit

1. new
2. hot
3. furry
4. dim
5. shy

1. barbs
2. houses
3. gorges
4. ripples
5. linens

1. punches
2. growls
3. fronds
4. chants
5. aunts

1. mellow
2. summer
3. confident
4. absent
5. funny

1. Sleepy
2. Specific
3. Strong
4. Calico
5. Starchy

Cities around the earth have many _____ in common. People in _____ usually live close together— _____ in huge apartment buildings. In the _____, they rush to work in _____ buses, subways, and streetcars. Or, they _____ automobiles along busy streets and _____ . They work in factories, _____, and stores. In the _____ afternoon, these people crowd _____ onto the streets and highways as they hurry home.

1. twirls
2. screams
3. ovens
4. comics
5. things

1. oppose
2. drive
3. pickle
4. carry
5. taste

1. monarchies
2. policies
3. keelboats
4. creeks
5. cities

1. basins
2. highways
3. constitutions
4. tankers
5. geographers

1. softly
2. apart
3. often
4. wryly
5. slyly

1. balloons
2. displays
3. slaves
4. offices
5. tourists

1. mornings
2. carpenters
3. butchers
4. passages
5. settings

1. weird
2. frank
3. late
4. sick
5. bald

1. drilled
2. beached
3. reviewed
4. crowded
5. picketed

1. back
2. loyally
3. oddly
4. secretly
5. ashore

Throughout colonial times, most of the _____ made their living by _____ . At first, almost all the _____ were farmers. Dense forests _____ the land to which these _____ people came. If there was to be _____ food to eat, nearly everyone _____ to help clear the _____ and plant and harvest the _____ . There was no farm _____, so all this work had to be done by hand.

1. stockings
2. messages
3. people
4. data
5. arrays

1. flooding
2. grazing
3. farming
4. ratifying
5. refueling

1. colonists
2. tropics
3. uplands
4. raiders
5. seaways

1. covered
2. educated
3. bombarded
4. nicked
5. placed

1. foul
2. ripe
3. hooded
4. early
5. unable

1. leathery
2. slimy
3. enough
4. plumb
5. green

1. had
2. sat
3. snowed
4. chimed
5. dripped

1. fields
2. boats
3. admirals
4. tongues
5. lifeguards

1. crops
2. navies
3. camels
4. dams
5. peaks

1. anthem
2. bloodshed
3. candidate
4. machinery
5. convict

The Statue of Liberty, given to the _____ of the United States by the _____ of France, was _____ on October 28. New York City _____ the day a holiday. _____ and offices were closed for the _____ .

That morning a grand _____ marched down Broadway. It _____ by the President of the United States, _____ national and state leaders, and _____ important people from France.

○
1. garbage
2. anger
3. fish
4. people
5. dangers

○
1. chuckle
2. goat
3. basket
4. event
5. pillow

○
1. times
2. people
3. hungers
4. goldfish
5. terrors

○
1. adventure
2. ant
3. parade
4. sunset
5. child

○
1. peeled
2. dedicated
3. wound
4. followed
5. stuck

○
1. drowned
2. leveled
3. passed
4. blazed
5. napped

○
1. declared
2. betrayed
3. painted
4. rhymed
5. doubted

○
1. other
2. dusty
3. shrill
4. forward
5. instant

○
1. Schools
2. Costumes
3. Shoulders
4. Experiences
5. Cents

○
1. patient
2. fearful
3. lean
4. many
5. warm

The colonists ruled themselves well for _____ years. Then, little by little, _____ began to change. The French suddenly _____ the colonies from the North. Both the French and the _____ were helped by Indians. But the _____ and their Indian _____ were not strong enough to _____ the French alone. They _____ help. So the English _____ sent its army to _____ the colonists.

○	1. many 2. scrubby 3. poison 4. bent 5. wooden	○	1. scoops 2. narrators 3. honors 4. friends 5. repairs
○	1. things 2. peanuts 3. ranchers 4. delays 5. bounces	○	1. blame 2. choke 3. elect 4. twist 5. fight
○	1. attacked 2. peeled 3. dusted 4. bit 5. explored	○	1. absorbed 2. needed 3. flagged 4. pushed 5. juggled
○	1. dates 2. colonists 3. monsoons 4. officers 5. slaves	○	1. government 2. coal 3. travois 4. standstill 5. bay
○	1. colonists 2. airports 3. foodstuffs 4. farmlands 5. coastlines	○	1. baby 2. nuzzle 3. prick 4. help 5. baffle

The dairy-region is not as _____ as the land in the _____ belt. Some parts are _____ and rough. Others are _____ or have many lakes. _____ are longer and colder than in the _____ belt. Much hay is _____ there. Dairy cows instead of _____ cattle graze in the _____ pastures. There are creameries and _____ factories instead of grain elevators and stockyards in the towns.

○
1. naughty
2. hooped
3. marble
4. juicy
5. level

○
1. bitter
2. corn
3. tawny
4. swift
5. rich

○
1. proper
2. beady
3. corn
4. choice
5. bent

○
1. given
2. held
3. grown
4. begun
5. taken

○
1. wide
2. delicate
3. basic
4. hilly
5. warm

○
1. lumpy
2. heroic
3. poor
4. tropical
5. beef

○
1. squirmy
2. stately
3. scrubby
4. swampy
5. grumpy

○
1. timid
2. grassy
3. sneaky
4. natural
5. light

○
1. Winters
2. Skins
3. Boasts
4. Borders
5. Phantoms

○
1. cheese
2. squirmy
3. cautious
4. silent
5. desert

Some people believe all human beings _____ to one race or another. They _____ of several *races*, each _____ its own skin color, _____ of hair, or shape of _____ . Some of these people _____ that there are three _____, while others say that there are _____ of races.

Most _____ do not think it is really _____ useful to group people in races, according to such traits.

○
1. mount
2. chirp
3. pump
4. push
5. belong

○
1. rumble
2. speak
3. gleam
4. teem
5. gurgle

○
1. ruining
2. threading
3. having
4. baiting
5. melting

○
1. type
2. vision
3. trunk
4. rhythm
5. lake

○
1. slope
2. lemonade
3. face
4. label
5. rain

○
1. groan
2. trumpet
3. sniff
4. say
5. stutter

○
1. prefixes
2. zebras
3. benches
4. races
5. darts

○
1. jingles
2. plugs
3. dozens
4. arches
5. alleys

○
1. nuisances
2. silences
3. scientists
4. prairies
5. puffs

○
1. radiantly
2. cheerily
3. smoothly
4. very
5. drearily

One Spartan story tells of a _____ saying good-by to her _____ as he goes away to _____ in a war. She _____ him his shield and _____ him to come _____ either *with it* or *on it*. In Sparta, a _____ soldier was strapped on his _____ by his friends and _____ back home for burial. A _____ who was defeated but not killed, had his shield taken away from him by the enemy.

1. pinch
2. rocket
3. ranch
4. mother
5. bridle

1. undersea
2. back
3. apart
4. oddly
5. cruelly

1. son
2. float
3. canopy
4. picnic
5. bin

1. brown
2. curly
3. khaki
4. dead
5. tidy

1. fight
2. fill
3. gape
4. spout
5. burrow

1. mug
2. shield
3. pledge
4. daydream
5. shilling

1. feeds
2. grows
3. hands
4. writes
5. thaws

1. danced
2. carried
3. haunted
4. blown
5. curled

1. sinks
2. oils
3. stabs
4. tells
5. rumples

1. ceiling
2. scheme
3. soldier
4. ruffle
5. desk

Let us visit a colonial family just as _____ is being prepared in the _____, interesting kitchen of their _____ . A fire blazes high in the _____ brick fireplace at one _____ of the room. The _____ odor of venison stew _____ from the bubbling pot _____ from a crane over the _____ . Above the hot coals at one _____ of the fireplace is an iron broiler. Here, three whole rabbits brown slowly.

○
1. pollen
2. dinner
3. paint
4. grease
5. impurity

○
1. busy
2. false
3. aloof
4. spoken
5. stout

○
1. home
2. scoop
3. recorder
4. senor
5. florist

○
1. tropical
2. prickly
3. great
4. lonely
5. useless

○
1. fare
2. paw
3. cab
4. cloak
5. end

○
1. cheap
2. pale
3. fast
4. chilly
5. rich

○
1. muzzles
2. comes
3. plops
4. wonders
5. totes

○
1. grazing
2. curdling
3. sleeping
4. driving
5. hanging

○
1. cramp
2. fire
3. slack
4. bag
5. shoe

○
1. shed
2. injection
3. barb
4. medal
5. side

The presidential election of 1896 was an _____ one for the _____ of the United States. The _____ had to choose between William Jennings Bryan, the _____ who thought the workers were _____, and William McKinley, the _____ who agreed with Carnegie and the _____ . Bryan believed that the _____ had to help the _____ factory workers and small _____ .

1. intent
2. intelligent
3. important
4. eastern
5. upstairs

1. people
2. blossoms
3. moose
4. gulls
5. armies

1. factories
2. homesteaders
3. airports
4. presidents
5. voters

1. livery
2. candidate
3. confederacy
4. machinery
5. drought

1. fortunate
2. right
3. plastic
4. stately
5. inky

1. wealth
2. victory
3. protectorate
4. candidate
5. stagecoach

1. filters
2. demands
3. passes
4. owners
5. hulks

1. pope
2. standstill
3. alfalfa
4. government
5. foothill

1. four
2. poor
3. international
4. musical
5. lordly

1. farmers
2. canoes
3. uncles
4. pins
5. brooms

Before the Civil War few _____ had settled on the Great Plains. _____ pioneers had traveled across the _____ on the way to California and Oregon. They had _____ it the Great American Desert.

_____ thought the grassy _____ would not be good _____ . Trees were scarce, and there was _____ rainfall than in the East. _____ winds blew much of the _____ .

1. people
2. children
3. beads
4. zebras
5. moose

1. cities
2. waterways
3. popes
4. countrymen
5. plains

1. Available
2. Jolly
3. Grassy
4. Damp
5. Many

1. feudalism
2. equality
3. headquarters
4. farmland
5. archaeology

1. plains
2. celebrations
3. hothouses
4. commanders
5. exchanges

1. longer
2. browner
3. crazier
4. tidier
5. less

1. called
2. alerted
3. floated
4. rinsed
5. curled

1. Capital
2. Slippery
3. Large
4. Ridiculous
5. Strong

1. Memories
2. Puppets
3. Curtsies
4. Oxen
5. People

1. time
2. butcher
3. flounder
4. ship
5. flesh

The Constitution was ready to be _____ to the states. Before it could _____ law, the states had to _____ it, which meant to _____ to follow it. The Constitution was the _____ of much talk throughout the _____ during the months after it was _____ presented. People who favored a _____ federal government were _____ to ratify it right _____.

1. married
2. plunged
3. shuffled
4. chugged
5. presented

1. tidewaters
2. amendments
3. globes
4. states
5. herdsmen

1. trumpet
2. quit
3. become
4. haunt
5. wrinkle

1. merrily
2. hardly
3. wistfully
4. nowadays
5. first

1. *convict*
2. *abolish*
3. *harvest*
4. *ratify*
5. *defeat*

1. strong
2. slight
3. sneaky
4. ready
5. deserted

1. skid
2. vote
3. chant
4. crouch
5. groan

1. curious
2. chilly
3. fragrant
4. ready
5. partly

1. subject
2. produce
3. loaf
4. capital
5. legislature

1. away
2. overhead
3. wearily
4. apart
5. weakly

Settlers on the western plains had much more _____ lives than settlers in some _____ parts of the United States. _____ a water supply was _____ a problem.

There were _____ few streams on the Great Plains. The _____ settlers chose land close to these _____ . Most settlers, however, had to _____ land that was far from _____ . These homesteaders had to _____ deep wells to try to find water.

1. sensible
2. difficult
3. knightly
4. squeaky
5. toasty

1. earliest
2. tidiest
3. juiciest
4. sneakiest
5. strangest

1. solemn
2. jolly
3. current
4. other
5. velvet

1. streams
2. pillows
3. helicopters
4. breezes
5. lambs

1. Batting
2. Flapping
3. Finding
4. Awaiting
5. Dealing

1. take
2. figure
3. drop
4. venture
5. drill

1. exactly
2. casually
3. roughly
4. always
5. recently

1. guesses
2. systems
3. wizards
4. streams
5. scholars

1. splendidly
2. cheerily
3. faithfully
4. very
5. plentifully

1. work
2. dig
3. bite
4. patrol
5. shift

The Sumerian idea of writing _____ in Egypt as *hieroglyphics*. These are _____ pictures, or pictures that all _____ a certain pattern. Sometimes a _____ stands for the object that it _____ . At other times the _____ picture can be read as a _____ . For example, a picture of an _____ can mean owl. But the _____ of an owl can _____ stand for the sound *m*.

1. developed
2. froze
3. roasted
4. resisted
5. graduated

1. bitter
2. same
3. grown
4. weak
5. slim

1. *eliminated*
2. *raided*
3. *stylized*
4. *encouraged*
5. *boiled*

1. sound
2. meow
3. garage
4. witch
5. hose

1. starch
2. follow
3. race
4. breech
5. milk

1. owl
2. okay
3. iron
4. axle
5. oven

1. picture
2. youth
3. request
4. pancake
5. buffalo

1. chocolate
2. rhythm
3. parcel
4. stampede
5. picture

1. represents
2. distributes
3. parachutes
4. somersaults
5. nourishes

1. deeply
2. soberly
3. sadly
4. also
5. wryly

Wandering people of southeastern Asia set out on _____ that led them far _____ into the Pacific Ocean. Some _____ westward from New Guinea and _____ islands that now make up Melanesia.

Others _____ out across the open _____ of water north of the _____ . These men were the _____ sailors of all the _____ peoples of southeast Asia. They _____ stone tools to build huge double canoes.

○
1. journeys
2. lumbermen
3. natives
4. dictators
5. emperors

○
1. recipes
2. stretches
3. symbols
4. lambs
5. trailers

○
1. aboard
2. aside
3. out
4. upstairs
5. abreast

○
1. slave
2. scallop
3. equator
4. minister
5. halibut

○
1. reported
2. scoffed
3. traveled
4. snowed
5. embraced

○
1. greatest
2. juiciest
3. guiltiest
4. cloudiest
5. rockiest

○
1. shrank
2. smashed
3. reached
4. knifed
5. labelled

○
1. boring
2. screaming
3. wandering
4. blushing
5. spinning

○
1. grew
2. sang
3. burned
4. set
5. thawed

○
1. froze
2. bumped
3. used
4. dialed
5. feared

After the explorers told about the New World, _____ people in Europe decided to _____ to America and start _____ settlements. What made them _____ ? There were many reasons for their _____ . Many Catholics and Protestants _____ to escape religious persecution. Others _____ because they were the _____ of the king and _____ persecution for their political _____ . Of course there were some who came because they hoped to become rich.

○
1. misty
2. fishy
3. some
4. swift
5. thick

○
1. browsed
2. shot
3. grew
4. zoomed
5. came

○
1. curve
2. bark
3. throw
4. pitch
5. come

○
1. sank
2. lashed
3. lisped
4. came
5. wilted

○
1. visible
2. numb
3. natural
4. mild
5. new

○
1. dragons
2. penalties
3. enemies
4. galleons
5. creases

○
1. snarl
2. stick
3. wash
4. come
5. post

○
1. engaged
2. feared
3. shifted
4. baked
5. halted

○
1. uttering
2. coming
3. clotting
4. blowing
5. picking

○
1. cramps
2. keys
3. shepherds
4. snares
5. ideas

The early Dutch settlers knew how to _____ clothes from the fibers of the _____ plant. They wove these _____ or threads into linen _____ . Linen was light and _____ . It made excellent _____ for hot, summer days.

The Dutch _____ raised sheep. The wool of the _____ was spun into thread and then _____ into woolen cloth. This _____ cloth was strong and warm. It was good for making warm overcoats.

○
1. earn
2. trick
3. maim
4. make
5. shave

○
1. periods
2. cobblers
3. shirts
4. supports
5. toasts

○
1. civil
2. lawmaking
3. flax
4. bronze
5. unskilled

○
1. hourly
2. coldly
3. also
4. dryly
5. sadly

○
1. sequences
2. barriers
3. fibers
4. tensions
5. spindles

○
1. walls
2. limes
3. menus
4. sheep
5. claims

○
1. lime
2. ginger
3. cloth
4. rhyme
5. hair

○
1. blown
2. written
3. lashed
4. woven
5. shrunk

○
1. scarce
2. feeble
3. harsh
4. cool
5. guilty

○
1. terminal
2. usual
3. woolen
4. genuine
5. selfish

There are several kinds of _____ in the city where we can _____ many pleasant hours learning a _____ deal. Some of these _____ contain the treasures of the _____—paintings, statues, and all _____ of works of art. In _____ museums we can _____ out how different peoples of the _____ live and how they lived in _____ gone by. In still other museums, we can learn about the lives of animals and insects.

○
1. precipices
2. museums
3. molecules
4. gifts
5. choirs

○
1. walks
2. specks
3. kinds
4. purses
5. rings

○
1. strain
2. whip
3. squash
4. buckle
5. spend

○
1. eventual
2. coarse
3. prompt
4. mushy
5. other

○
1. bleak
2. civil
3. brisk
4. false
5. great

○
1. find
2. bail
3. blare
4. zip
5. let

○
1. antidotes
2. spills
3. museums
4. accidents
5. armories

○
1. generator
2. missile
3. earth
4. scuffle
5. step

○
1. icicles
2. picks
3. ages
4. roots
5. paints

○
1. nuggets
2. whines
3. days
4. glints
5. tons

There may be valuable iron and _____ deposits and perhaps _____ near the South Pole, yet there has been no _____ by Americans or anyone _____ to settle there and _____ the mines. Why not? The _____ is simple. People's choice of a _____ for home and work _____ on the climate and many _____ physical conditions. If the _____ is too hot or too cold, there will be few industries.

1. cozy
2. ill
3. vocal
4. coal
5. sick

1. drama
2. truth
3. uranium
4. lemonade
5. celery

1. trophy
2. loom
3. mug
4. rush
5. tire

1. false
2. watery
3. dark
4. slippery
5. else

1. realize
2. work
3. outrage
4. spatter
5. lump

1. cloth
2. groan
3. ditch
4. reason
5. direction

1. lead
2. freak
3. prop
4. place
5. human

1. depends
2. recruits
3. talks
4. stamps
5. winces

1. grumpy
2. alert
3. sour
4. other
5. dizzy

1. scallop
2. mayor
3. factory
4. climate
5. nylon

With a cash market and good _____ for their crops, peasants and _____ alike wanted to produce _____ . Since the beginning of _____, little thought had been _____ to inventing tools that would _____ the amount of work each _____ could do. Now the _____ was on for ways to _____ food production. People got _____ work done by improving their tools.

○	1. merits 2. prices 3. hutches 4. mayors 5. craters	○	1. neglect 2. embarrass 3. shoot 4. increase 5. sacrifice
○	1. reminders 2. pressures 3. champions 4. landlords 5. baseballs	○	1. gravel 2. farmer 3. temple 4. sidewalk 5. wrench
○	1. soda 2. panic 3. safety 4. more 5. honesty	○	1. cactus 2. search 3. dish 4. stomp 5. congress
○	1. debating 2. filing 3. farming 4. revolting 5. panhandling	○	1. hide 2. raise 3. quack 4. scorch 5. coax
○	1. given 2. flown 3. sung 4. sent 5. read	○	1. brown 2. vain 3. more 4. coarse 5. adult

Ferdinand Magellan was an explorer who _____ that he could find a _____ to the Far East by _____ around South America.

Magellan was Portuguese, but he _____ for the Spanish king. He _____ Spain in 1519 with a _____ of ships. For weeks he _____ southwest until he reached South America. _____ he explored the eastern _____ of the continent as he _____ for a passage to the west.

1. sounded
2. survived
3. believed
4. wrestled
5. jogged

1. coach
2. voice
3. nod
4. fleet
5. rate

1. drip
2. law
3. way
4. spout
5. pipe

1. wilted
2. hacked
3. sailed
4. shrunk
5. yawned

1. drilling
2. drooping
3. knocking
4. begging
5. sailing

1. Orally
2. Widely
3. Slowly
4. Stiffly
5. Fondly

1. colored
2. whistled
3. barked
4. sailed
5. paced

1. web
2. barnyard
3. mill
4. coast
5. cargo

1. left
2. swirled
3. woke
4. fed
5. clipped

1. halted
2. camped
3. endured
4. rented
5. looked

Soon after Columbus made his first _____ to America other men _____ to sail westward. An Italian _____, Amerigo Vespucci, caught the _____ of adventure. He gave up his _____ and made several voyages on _____ bound for the new _____ for Spain and for Portugal. On a _____ of 1501 he sailed _____ south along the _____ of South America.

1. 1. marriage
   2. voyage
   3. verdict
   4. ruffle
   5. scooter

2. 1. ships
   2. sinks
   3. braces
   4. coals
   5. fires

3. 1. began
   2. drew
   3. sewed
   4. ate
   5. shone

4. 1. headwaters
   2. oystermen
   3. fisheries
   4. lands
   5. gods

5. 1. fuel
   2. merchant
   3. basin
   4. proclamation
   5. tradition

6. 1. king
   2. thief
   3. voyage
   4. stomp
   5. studio

7. 1. burro
   2. zebra
   3. hunter
   4. bazaar
   5. spirit

8. 1. far
   2. sadly
   3. loudly
   4. half
   5. less

9. 1. pumpkin
   2. reverse
   3. business
   4. sheriff
   5. sandwich

10. 1. alfalfa
    2. factory
    3. conflict
    4. olive
    5. coast

Over ten thousand years ago, _____ of men living in _____ Asia were beginning a _____, or journey, that would _____ eventually to lands where _____ had never lived before. As they _____ southward they looked for _____ where food was plentiful. _____, some of the people _____ the large body of _____ that is now called Australia. They spread out over the continent.

1. seats
2. ditches
3. groups
4. rivers
5. wizards

1. damaged
2. winked
3. screamed
4. journeyed
5. fainted

1. plentiful
2. comparative
3. southeastern
4. victorious
5. ridiculous

1. blooms
2. moans
3. coats
4. rattles
5. places

1. *medicine*
2. *migration*
3. *catfish*
4. *settlement*
5. *lioness*

1. Miserably
2. Superbly
3. Fragrantly
4. Mournfully
5. Eventually

1. drop
2. rise
3. pay
4. shine
5. lead

1. mastered
2. rewarded
3. mystified
4. reached
5. solved

1. desks
2. jails
3. parks
4. guns
5. men

1. land
2. authority
3. cargo
4. disease
5. coal

Just three years after Japan was _____ to give up Port Arthur, the Russians _____ it over. They also _____ to move into Korea. These _____ hurt the Japanese pride. _____ Japanese leaders felt that _____ with Russia was near. But Russia had _____ a treaty with France. If Japan _____ Russia, France would come to Russia's _____ . To avoid fighting two _____, Japan needed an ally, too.

1. neglected
2. adjusted
3. ranked
4. forced
5. transported

1. science
2. spit
3. anger
4. friendship
5. war

1. boosted
2. took
3. phoned
4. bailed
5. slid

1. sniffed
2. chanted
3. imported
4. signed
5. watered

1. fussed
2. began
3. lingered
4. waded
5. tiptoed

1. delayed
2. classified
3. illustrated
4. pictured
5. attacked

1. tunes
2. cultures
3. actions
4. cereals
5. bandages

1. agony
2. caw
3. aid
4. toot
5. bog

1. Dear
2. Many
3. Clumsy
4. Shaggy
5. Hungry

1. countries
2. scallops
3. aqueducts
4. deltas
5. diseases

Columbia, like Venezuela, lies in the _____ . You will remember this _____ that any lowland region is _____ hot. Only in the _____ altitudes is living comfortable and _____ . Most of Columbia's people _____ in the plateau regions.

The _____ third of Columbia is _____ with very high mountains. The _____ Andes mountain system fans into _____ separate ranges over the northern part of the country.

1. monsoons
2. pitchblendes
3. tropics
4. popes
5. bisons

1. coax
2. live
3. touch
4. nap
5. dump

1. sniffs
2. predicts
3. means
4. pledges
5. sees

1. halfway
2. lanky
3. western
4. marvelous
5. stately

1. busily
2. very
3. mentally
4. half
5. newly

1. handled
2. concerned
3. reduced
4. covered
5. pondered

1. louder
2. higher
3. slighter
4. thicker
5. number

1. handy
2. brisk
3. heavy
4. sandy
5. great

1. awkward
2. stricken
3. incredible
4. slender
5. pleasant

1. brief
2. bulky
3. three
4. crazy
5. grumpy

The carnauba palm serves the _____ of Brazil in many _____ . The wood is so _____ that insects cannot bore into it and _____ it. It is an _____ wood for fence posts and for _____ houses. Fibers from its _____ are woven into hammocks, _____ nets, baskets, and hats. The _____ and branches are dried and _____ into a powder used in making soap.

1. insects
2. flannels
3. sultans
4. shelves
5. people

1. attracting
2. fringing
3. sparking
4. building
5. cleaning

1. ways
2. sides
3. herbs
4. pups
5. bogs

1. shillings
2. libraries
3. cockpits
4. landlords
5. branches

1. happy
2. hard
3. vital
4. spare
5. slim

1. fish
2. lonely
3. oral
4. worldly
5. hack

1. flinch
2. run
3. destroy
4. concern
5. etch

1. orbits
2. stalks
3. beaches
4. coins
5. runts

1. excellent
2. unhappy
3. orderly
4. orbital
5. elaborate

1. escorted
2. made
3. driven
4. shut
5. bought

Some cattle ranches are found in the _____ section of Northeast Brazil. But the _____ dry spells that occur there _____ many animals. During such _____ of drought, many settlers _____ the region. They become _____, or they find work in the _____ and cities along the _____ of the Atlantic. The _____ of the Northeast are _____ to irrigate some of the land.

1. new
2. easy
3. dry
4. tame
5. busy

1. neat
2. long
3. sure
4. hind
5. weak

1. see
2. wire
3. oil
4. kill
5. stuff

1. times
2. drafts
3. moors
4. noses
5. kings

1. sound
2. bruise
3. hoist
4. leave
5. touch

1. governments
2. fishermen
3. characters
4. laundries
5. guarantees

1. gongs
2. towns
3. bins
4. reefs
5. sacks

1. cottonseed
2. council
3. coast
4. foe
5. chrome

1. rivers
2. brows
3. stews
4. juices
5. skirts

1. mowed
2. bid
3. roped
4. parked
5. used

New York City has the _____ of being located at the _____ of the Hudson River Valley. The _____ settlers paddled up this _____ to trade with the Indians for _____ . Later, men and women _____ this waterway to _____ the Great Lakes, on which they could then _____ westward to the rich farm _____ in the Middle West. It was not _____ before this route became important as a highway to the West.

○
1. speedometer
2. parachute
3. outgrowth
4. advantage
5. needle

○
1. lease
2. uniform
3. mitten
4. mouth
5. diction

○
1. early
2. hooped
3. lame
4. runty
5. jovial

○
1. skate
2. river
3. drawing
4. cashier
5. native

○
1. talks
2. sagas
3. buds
4. furs
5. jets

○
1. exposed
2. carted
3. paid
4. used
5. loathed

○
1. redeem
2. fight
3. reach
4. sock
5. attract

○
1. travel
2. quiver
3. consent
4. exclaim
5. yell

○
1. wharf
2. peace
3. land
4. anthem
5. liberty

○
1. long
2. right
3. rare
4. sharp
5. solar

Late in 1773, the *Boston Tea Party* _____ . A group of colonists _____ as Indians climbed aboard British _____ in the harbor of Boston and _____ their cargoes of tea into the _____ . They did this in _____ against the high tax on _____ . When King George _____ about this, he punished the _____ by closing the Boston _____ to all trade.

○
1. ate
2. wakened
3. occurred
4. boasted
5. taunted

○
1. hay
2. protest
3. proof
4. rust
5. circuit

○
1. tethered
2. chopped
3. yanked
4. dressed
5. deflated

○
1. balm
2. tea
3. fate
4. play
5. snow

○
1. carpets
2. ships
3. tables
4. comics
5. leopards

○
1. sprang
2. rang
3. reached
4. heard
5. jumped

○
1. dumped
2. parched
3. cabled
4. scalded
5. picketed

○
1. revolutions
2. colonists
3. competitions
4. calendars
5. bauxites

○
1. office
2. water
3. gold
4. dread
5. junk

○
1. port
2. sisal
3. export
4. acre
5. camel

Power is important for industry. Water _____ can be changed to _____ power. The rivers and _____ of New York State are _____ to supply electricity to _____ industries throughout the _____ . At Niagara Falls and along the St. Lawrence River, _____ quantities of electricity are _____ by water power. Without this _____, our factories and mills could _____ have grown to their present size.

1. power
2. sauce
3. perfume
4. piety
5. wisdom

1. welfare
2. state
3. chrome
4. tannery
5. navy

1. armored
2. hereditary
3. electric
4. masculine
5. lonely

1. busy
2. furry
3. great
4. emerald
5. vacant

1. waterfalls
2. officers
3. delegates
4. chocolates
5. colonies

1. produced
2. deplored
3. plagued
4. declared
5. smoked

1. begged
2. dug
3. used
4. tempted
5. hunted

1. kid
2. bull
3. growl
4. flank
5. power

1. slick
2. many
3. oblong
4. fruity
5. tidy

1. mildly
2. briefly
3. never
4. daintily
5. gaily

You already know that we _____ under three governments—the _____, the state, and the _____ . You might think that _____ governments would be confusing, but they are not. Each _____ has special powers.

Each _____ has its own constitution or _____, which tells what _____ of laws it may _____ . If the constitutions disagree, the _____ laws rule over the state laws, and the state laws rule over the city laws.

○
1. yank
2. iron
3. rake
4. live
5. stage

○
1. western
2. tropic
3. polar
4. city
5. nomadic

○
1. horseless
2. federal
3. coastal
4. geographic
5. bronze

○
1. three
2. neutral
3. taut
4. lean
5. choppy

○
1. spy
2. one
3. pedal
4. balcony
5. scout

○
1. dictatorship
2. eucalyptus
3. university
4. government
5. oysterman

○
1. casserole
2. moisture
3. pistol
4. charter
5. orange

○
1. flier
2. parade
3. kind
4. sill
5. shore

○
1. make
2. shake
3. gulp
4. loathe
5. shuck

○
1. future
2. inland
3. national
4. foreign
5. cultural

Britain was a powerful country with a _____ three times as large as that of the _____ and with many times the _____ . Thousands of her ships _____ the seas bringing rare and _____ goods to Britain, making her _____ rich. Britain also had _____ workshops which could make all the _____ needed by a large _____ and navy. Britain's navy was the _____ and strongest in the world.

1. sharecropper
2. population
3. dam
4. creek
5. plantation

1. protests
2. saviors
3. integrations
4. sharecroppers
5. merchants

1. bushmen
2. senators
3. factories
4. colonies
5. securities

1. khaki
2. prickly
3. last
4. busy
5. petty

1. humor
2. wealth
3. pride
4. hate
5. fear

1. things
2. actions
3. noises
4. bands
5. signals

1. laid
2. roamed
3. snared
4. distributed
5. tore

1. armistice
2. army
3. bison
4. copy
5. nylon

1. beige
2. costly
3. anxious
4. defensive
5. trusted

1. hottest
2. fruitiest
3. haughtiest
4. poorest
5. largest

The low wages of women _____ real hardships on widows and _____ who supported parents or _____ . About one in every _____ women who worked in 1890 was _____ and lived with her _____ . If he was unable or _____ to support his family, it was _____ hard for the wife to _____ so. A higher proportion of Negro _____ than white women worked to help support their families.

○
1. named
2. sliced
3. worked
4. crumpled
5. valued

○
1. balance
2. bullet
3. tear
4. rodent
5. husband

○
1. vandals
2. violins
3. patters
4. goddesses
5. women

○
1. brittle
2. punctual
3. swollen
4. unwilling
5. sugared

○
1. ivories
2. children
3. dragons
4. fares
5. sheets

○
1. very
2. luckily
3. jubilantly
4. craftily
5. orally

○
1. six
2. raw
3. thrifty
4. racial
5. kind

○
1. wheeze
2. trip
3. burn
4. do
5. shine

○
1. spun
2. married
3. sniffed
4. bitten
5. nicked

○
1. turtles
2. typhoons
3. women
4. rangers
5. cups

Japan did not play a large _____ in the fighting of World War I, _____ from 1914-1918. But because of their _____ with England, the Japanese _____ war on Germany. They _____ some nearby German possessions. But _____ important, this war _____ Japan a chance to _____ power in China. In 1915 Japan _____ China with a list of _____ .

1. leak
2. part
3. suburb
4. tree
5. pill

1. more
2. hardly
3. damply
4. warmly
5. often

1. burst
2. scared
3. shrunk
4. fought
5. blown

1. typed
2. gave
3. fit
4. read
5. split

1. moat
2. freedom
3. treaty
4. travois
5. legislature

1. cage
2. clip
3. dine
4. gain
5. farm

1. poisoned
2. baked
3. silenced
4. ruffled
5. declared

1. supported
2. transported
3. scuttled
4. presented
5. screeched

1. ladled
2. smoked
3. graduated
4. groomed
5. captured

1. contexts
2. demands
3. swallows
4. peaches
5. fiddles

Your community is like most other _____ . It has homes, offices, _____, churches. It has small _____ and large stores. It _____ has a library, police and _____ stations, and movies. It _____ parks, playgrounds, and other _____ where people enjoy themselves.

_____, buses, taxis, and trains _____ people from one part of your _____ to another. Your community may have subways and even helicopter service.

1. droughts
2. communities
3. seaways
4. bushmen
5. tropics

1. has
2. concerns
3. breathes
4. restores
5. pays

1. buckets
2. blasts
3. hurtles
4. blouses
5. schools

1. scents
2. bears
3. places
4. topics
5. roots

1. worries
2. heads
3. claws
4. shops
5. drips

1. Mutts
2. Cows
3. Cars
4. Villagers
5. Roots

1. fairly
2. magically
3. probably
4. entirely
5. sleepily

1. save
2. carry
3. make
4. hurl
5. alert

1. angry
2. fire
3. giddy
4. harsh
5. folk

1. beehive
2. defense
3. reservation
4. community
5. gym

In the early days when the English were first _____ their thirteen colonies along the Atlantic Coast, the _____ found it difficult to _____ toward the West. A _____ mountain range blocked their _____ . This mountain range extends all the _____ from Canada on the _____ to Alabama on the _____ . New York State provided the _____ natural break through the _____ . The Hudson and Mohawk River Valleys formed a highway to the West.

○
1. contributing
2. decomposing
3. penetrating
4. establishing
5. slashing

○
1. colonists
2. convicts
3. incomes
4. debates
5. timbers

○
1. travel
2. rain
3. fidget
4. quack
5. clang

○
1. sugared
2. sleek
3. great
4. shifty
5. frail

○
1. way
2. week
3. flap
4. name
5. sip

○
1. eve
2. milk
3. way
4. fur
5. envy

○
1. harrow
2. steamer
3. north
4. globe
5. travois

○
1. revolt
2. tobacco
3. south
4. peace
5. moat

○
1. iciest
2. best
3. boldest
4. barest
5. gentlest

○
1. donations
2. opinions
3. mountains
4. supermarkets
5. objections

To run a government is a _____ . It is also a _____ . We must act wisely to _____ our democracy. Our democratic _____ of government did not _____ to us easily nor _____ . Our way of life _____ a long time to _____ . In our early history, we _____ a great struggle to get it _____ . The struggle never ceases because we always have people who do not believe in democracy.

1. violin
2. curfew
3. privilege
4. belfry
5. bachelor

1. wryly
2. negatively
3. perpetually
4. reluctantly
5. quickly

1. flake
2. fuse
3. responsibility
4. canoe
5. subordinate

1. took
2. mopped
3. faded
4. shrank
5. made

1. notice
2. haul
3. preserve
4. disconnect
5. outwit

1. grow
2. heap
3. murmur
4. sneak
5. scramble

1. form
2. wig
3. snout
4. oar
5. shoe

1. shaded
2. had
3. bunted
4. encircled
5. cued

1. come
2. growl
3. ship
4. quack
5. jump

1. weighed
2. started
3. crocheted
4. rinsed
5. polished

Paul Revere, a young American silversmith, was _____ for news of the British _____ . A warning was to be _____ from the tower of the Old North Church. If one _____ shone, it would _____ the redcoats were going by _____ all the way. Two _____ would mean they were _____ the river and taking a _____ route. As two lanterns _____ behind him, Revere made his famous ride.

○
1. waiting
2. lisping
3. bluffing
4. stealing
5. lunging

○
1. troops
2. tokens
3. diamonds
4. emperors
5. ornaments

○
1. exterminated
2. deported
3. flashed
4. diapered
5. wasted

○
1. claim
2. consumer
3. cougar
4. hammock
5. lantern

○
1. sneer
2. mean
3. clot
4. feel
5. choke

○
1. land
2. envy
3. credit
4. filth
5. paint

○
1. lanterns
2. binoculars
3. machines
4. badges
5. sprays

○
1. rehearsing
2. humoring
3. feeding
4. padding
5. crossing

○
1. colder
2. shorter
3. sicker
4. richer
5. meeker

○
1. nestled
2. forged
3. flashed
4. melted
5. hobbled

In New York City there are _____ districts whose people are _____ of one nationality. In many _____ cities and towns in New York State, you _____ find many people of the _____ nationality living together in one _____ . For example, many Italians _____ in Buffalo, many Czechs in Binghamton, and _____ Poles in Syracuse. Naturally, when _____ came to this country, they _____ to be near others that they knew.

○
1. stout
2. solar
3. wrong
4. firm
5. many

○
1. sadly
2. largely
3. gloomily
4. firmly
5. briefly

○
1. other
2. holy
3. livid
4. frigid
5. pious

○
1. orally
2. sharply
3. loudly
4. also
5. boldly

○
1. nude
2. same
3. beige
4. spare
5. rigid

○
1. coronation
2. livery
3. store
4. sardine
5. section

○
1. fluffed
2. greeted
3. evacuated
4. curbed
5. settled

○
1. many
2. rustic
3. handy
4. loud
5. bent

○
1. people
2. captions
3. headings
4. empires
5. rotations

○
1. buzzed
2. crouched
3. wanted
4. grew
5. shriveled

In 1625, a group of Dutch _____ came to Manhattan Island. In 1626, Peter Minuit, their _____, bought the land from the Indians _____ there. The cost of the _____ was a trunkful of _____ worth about $24. The _____ built homes and started the _____ of New Amsterdam. Later, to _____ themselves against the English _____ in New England, the Dutch _____ a wall at the northern end of the village.

○
1. reapers
2. aborigines
3. manors
4. bays
5. settlers

○
1. deserts
2. nations
3. settlers
4. stewards
5. factories

○
1. telegraph
2. knight
3. aircraft
4. travois
5. governor

○
1. role
2. egg
3. town
4. cheer
5. beak

○
1. burning
2. tripping
3. yelping
4. blubbering
5. living

○
1. modify
2. protect
3. engrave
4. muffle
5. interview

○
1. island
2. puppy
3. ore
4. happiness
5. daylight

○
1. colonists
2. debates
3. customs
4. tidewaters
5. battles

○
1. scouts
2. trinkets
3. chasms
4. hearses
5. heavens

○
1. scored
2. timed
3. edited
4. shamed
5. built

Men in other European countries began to _____ if there might be some _____ to end Italian _____ over the trade with Asia. _____, they said, that a European _____ could load his ship at some _____ seaport in Asia and then _____ all the way back _____ . His costs would be _____ . More important, he could _____ all the buying and selling that went on along the older trade routes.

○
1. pop
2. burrow
3. subscribe
4. wonder
5. jag

○
1. bag
2. way
3. isthmus
4. appendix
5. pint

○
1. control
2. velocity
3. sir
4. freedom
5. schoolroom

○
1. Affirm
2. Fail
3. Repeat
4. Blast
5. Suppose

○
1. curiosity
2. bison
3. conquest
4. millet
5. trader

○
1. crimson
2. cubic
3. chatty
4. guttural
5. distant

○
1. clap
2. mingle
3. prefix
4. share
5. sail

○
1. popularly
2. daintily
3. home
4. asleep
5. regally

○
1. total
2. vital
3. pious
4. less
5. stormy

○
1. bypass
2. churn
3. borrow
4. speak
5. obscure

The argument over the coining of _____ was not new. _____ in 1792, the Treasury Department of the _____ had accepted raw _____ and gold and had _____ for them an equal _____ of coined silver and _____ dollars. The process was _____ "free-coinage." It had the _____ of making silver and _____ dollars equal in value in America.

○	1. misconduct 2. reason 3. admiration 4. radar 5. silver	○	1. weight 2. puppet 3. battle 4. cinema 5. vagabond
○	1. Striding 2. Ladling 3. Yanking 4. Jumbling 5. Beginning	○	1. gold 2. memorial 3. unhappy 4. molecular 5. wispy
○	1. chairman 2. crusade 3. equipment 4. government 5. chocolate	○	1. called 2. drunk 3. ignored 4. spread 5. filmed
○	1. precipitation 2. remorse 3. vision 4. silver 5. tobacco	○	1. car 2. patent 3. sequence 4. effect 5. scar
○	1. exploded 2. battled 3. heaped 4. mourned 5. exchanged	○	1. lumpy 2. trivial 3. gold 4. latched 5. fuzzy

At the beginning of the _____, the Americans did not _____ have a central government. The Second Continental Congress was _____ a council of representatives from the _____ whose members met and _____ on a course of _____ . To carry out their _____, however, they had to _____ on the states. The Congress, without _____ to tax the people, _____ to depend on the states to raise money.

1. dam
2. custom
3. map
4. war
5. plateau

1. action
2. dynamite
3. putty
4. spirit
5. intermission

1. audibly
2. sharply
3. merrily
4. wryly
5. even

1. interiors
2. lungs
3. plans
4. phrases
5. scoops

1. only
2. slyly
3. racially
4. pitifully
5. vertically

1. bark
2. plant
3. trip
4. rely
5. nap

1. firearms
2. states
3. monsoons
4. camels
5. traditions

1. chrome
2. incense
3. altitude
4. power
5. nylon

1. poked
2. nibbled
3. agreed
4. distributed
5. sprayed

1. knelt
2. flew
3. published
4. sat
5. had

Catherine the Great was successful in _____ Russia one of the _____ powers of Europe. One _____ of great interest to her was Poland, to the _____ . Catherine believed that control over Polish _____ would give greater security and _____ defense to Russia in _____ of an invasion by another _____ from Western Europe. The _____ important land road for an _____ from the West was across the Polish plains.

○
1. chewing
2. making
3. explaining
4. scolding
5. decking

○
1. better
2. rarer
3. kinder
4. nearer
5. ruder

○
1. great
2. personal
3. basic
4. precision
5. conspicuous

○
1. difficulty
2. sleep
3. case
4. soup
5. half

○
1. exchange
2. trial
3. aqueduct
4. area
5. eucalyptus

○
1. festival
2. country
3. commodore
4. assembly
5. custom

○
1. battle
2. west
3. navy
4. stagecoach
5. moat

○
1. coldly
2. only
3. warmly
4. luckily
5. newly

○
1. lands
2. defeats
3. festivals
4. debates
5. olives

○
1. assembly
2. installment
3. attack
4. ancestor
5. armory

The new African countries have _____ their old colonial borders. This has _____ many very big problems. _____ numbers of the people _____ feel more loyal to their _____ than to the new _____ . In the larger countries, where _____ tribes live together, fighting may _____ out between unfriendly groups. The _____ may change often. Military _____ of one group, then another, revolt and take over.

○
1. foretold
2. squashed
3. avoided
4. kept
5. curled

○
1. civilization
2. northland
3. country
4. architecture
5. commodore

○
1. flushed
2. created
3. voted
4. blared
5. flashed

○
1. comparative
2. puny
3. light
4. many
5. vital

○
1. Great
2. Strong
3. First
4. Gruesome
5. Fearful

○
1. blow
2. break
3. creep
4. dance
5. toe

○
1. still
2. solidly
3. mildly
4. almost
5. belligerently

○
1. aqueduct
2. government
3. flax
4. breadbasket
5. monopoly

○
1. brinks
2. margins
3. outskirts
4. tribes
5. reefs

○
1. rears
2. leaders
3. transoms
4. paws
5. streams

The people of Newfoundland make their _____ almost entirely through the _____ use of natural _____ . They fish, and they _____ in forests. The world _____ Grand Bank of Newfoundland is a _____ of shallow waters in the Atlantic that _____ with fish. Fishermen from the _____ are joined on the _____ grounds by fishermen from New England, from Nova Scotia, and _____ from Europe.

1. roasting
2. living
3. probing
4. whipping
5. setting

1. window
2. chicle
3. pope
4. region
5. debate

1. upward
2. yellow
3. cruel
4. rocky
5. direct

1. pinches
2. yields
3. bakes
4. teems
5. docks

1. resources
2. popes
3. buyers
4. floods
5. foothills

1. fatigue
2. sled
3. release
4. lurch
5. island

1. work
2. grub
3. tower
4. learn
5. clasp

1. sucking
2. aching
3. bucking
4. skimming
5. fishing

1. famous
2. splendid
3. sticky
4. contrary
5. leaky

1. painfully
2. sweetly
3. gaily
4. rather
5. even

In Confucian teachings and in _____ life, the only guide to a _____ conduct is that his _____ shall be honored. It must not be _____ by what he does. A _____ who steals brings social _____ to his family. It _____ that his family has _____ "breeding." If a man is _____ or discourteous, this, too, _____ that he was badly bred at home.

1. hoarse
2. real
3. sick
4. fancy
5. lean

1. civilization
2. character
3. disgrace
4. interpretation
5. condition

1. pup's
2. man's
3. clay's
4. babe's
5. ski's

1. slits
2. shows
3. glides
4. smacks
5. kills

1. patient
2. melody
3. soldier
4. family
5. perfume

1. misty
2. dead
3. no
4. sly
5. hopeful

1. committed
2. revolved
3. disgraced
4. recalled
5. selected

1. rude
2. rocky
3. legal
4. alive
5. sneaky

1. bore
2. bull
3. spy
4. boy
5. passenger

1. rusts
2. stews
3. traces
4. carves
5. shows

Jefferson had a weak voice and so could not _____ with the same _____ as Patrick Henry. But it was Jefferson, as a Congressional _____ from Virginia, who wrote almost the _____ Declaration of Independence in 1776. When Adams, Franklin, and the _____ members of the committee _____ to prepare the Declaration of Independence _____ what Jefferson had _____, they could find almost _____ in it which they _____ to change.

1. spy
2. stamp
3. heal
4. gargle
5. speak

1. peep
2. pond
3. mutt
4. fire
5. plum

1. delegate
2. calendar
3. stagecoach
4. council
5. frontier

1. excited
2. single
3. entire
4. bloody
5. serious

1. wide
2. other
3. fluffy
4. glossy
5. right

1. imagined
2. drained
3. circled
4. disabled
5. chosen

1. read
2. paid
3. shunned
4. peeled
5. sold

1. forgotten
2. mined
3. written
4. fondled
5. labelled

1. nothing
2. jelly
3. laundry
4. grease
5. silver

1. breathed
2. pardoned
3. looted
4. wounded
5. wished

The Plymouth settlers were not looking for _____ with the Indians. They _____ trouble enough with hunger _____, disease, and fear. They were _____ in a wilderness. The _____ of the Plymouth colony would _____ all have vanished, as the _____ English settlers on Roanoke Island did, if the Indians had _____ taken pity on them. The Indians _____ them gifts of food and _____ goodwill and friendship.

1. platinum
2. lightning
3. trouble
4. duration
5. flesh

1. devoutly
2. soothingly
3. loyally
4. strongly
5. probably

1. roasted
2. dipped
3. bit
4. deflected
5. had

1. first
2. vacant
3. sly
4. active
5. foamy

1. milk
2. cold
3. plaster
4. cake
5. power

1. neatly
2. not
3. secretly
4. hungrily
5. wryly

1. auditioned
2. marooned
3. bought
4. edited
5. tooted

1. electrocuted
2. brought
3. wrote
4. addressed
5. starched

1. apples
2. rivers
3. members
4. sandals
5. plaques

1. clumped
2. offered
3. giggled
4. skated
5. lathered

In New York, work is always _____ on because a heat _____ doesn't last long. In _____ years the use of _____ conditioning in homes, factories, and _____ buildings has helped reduce the _____ of hot weather. There may _____ a time when most _____ will be equipped with _____ conditioning for the summer just as they are _____ with furnaces for the winter.

1. kicking
2. tasting
3. painting
4. shopping
5. going

1. visitors
2. barracks
3. beliefs
4. periscopes
5. discomforts

1. lizard
2. tear
3. plan
4. wave
5. spade

1. bolt
2. come
3. write
4. plant
5. sip

1. recent
2. starchy
3. violent
4. unlike
5. orderly

1. bows
2. runts
3. matches
4. tenants
5. homes

1. air
2. pure
3. empty
4. wry
5. coy

1. air
2. blue
3. stranded
4. ample
5. typical

1. denim
2. giddy
3. patient
4. office
5. rusty

1. provided
2. doomed
3. hidden
4. converged
5. amputated

Today, many people measure distance by the _____ it takes to travel it rather than by _____ . For example, when the United States _____ a nation in 1789, it _____ about two weeks to _____ from New York City to Buffalo. To our _____, New York State was a _____ area. We can now _____ by airplane to California, on the _____ coast of the United States, in an _____ .

○
1. cramp
2. wave
3. time
4. glider
5. heap

○
1. attractions
2. ancestors
3. struggles
4. headlights
5. opponents

○
1. pumps
2. angles
3. helms
4. quivers
5. miles

○
1. humble
2. pious
3. sandy
4. nude
5. vast

○
1. broke
2. introduced
3. became
4. reviewed
5. advanced

○
1. loiter
2. fight
3. cook
4. travel
5. explode

○
1. loathed
2. took
3. nicked
4. repealed
5. fell

○
1. dear
2. medieval
3. crusty
4. west
5. hooped

○
1. intrude
2. travel
3. pilfer
4. whimper
5. deflect

○
1. action
2. ambassador
3. application
4. afternoon
5. almanac

When a nation has been _____ in a war, there are _____ changes and problems after the _____ is over. Factories which have been _____ at full speed to _____ war materials have to _____ down their production. Soldiers _____ back from the war _____ for jobs. The financial _____ of the country may be _____ both by the war and by the readjustment necessary at its end.

○
1. pickled
2. scoured
3. balanced
4. involved
5. drifted

○
1. breathe
2. kick
3. sniff
4. wander
5. cut

○
1. always
2. luckily
3. mysteriously
4. upstairs
5. sourly

○
1. come
2. bark
3. yelp
4. purr
5. wail

○
1. fort
2. war
3. union
4. route
5. axis

○
1. diving
2. disconnecting
3. looking
4. exploding
5. stemming

○
1. basking
2. clanging
3. sloshing
4. running
5. scolding

○
1. painting
2. oiling
3. planting
4. standing
5. slapping

○
1. produce
2. bewitch
3. resemble
4. squeeze
5. congratulate

○
1. dined
2. named
3. shaken
4. joined
5. certified

For a long time, the _____ nation of Russia was _____ by powerful emperors, called _____ . The people of Russia _____ no part in the _____ their country was run. _____, in the spring of 1917, during World War I, _____ carried out a revolution in Russia which _____ an end to the one-man _____ of the tsar. The Russian _____ tried to set up a democratic government.

1. monotonous
2. excited
3. fussy
4. specific
5. huge

1. Dryly
2. Then
3. Upstairs
4. Undersea
5. Downstream

1. expected
2. flustered
3. ruled
4. graduated
5. buried

1. cashiers
2. statements
3. raisins
4. reformers
5. extracts

1. tsars
2. symptoms
3. navigators
4. slats
5. pageants

1. put
2. swam
3. swung
4. paid
5. tried

1. fed
2. fetched
3. had
4. heaved
5. poked

1. afternoon
2. tip
3. rule
4. pitcher
5. beef

1. guess
2. quota
3. yard
4. foil
5. way

1. covers
2. reformers
3. specialists
4. stomachs
5. children

European explorers in the New World _____ people, plants, and _____ that were different from anything they had _____ seen before. Sometimes their _____ were exaggerated, but often they were _____ . The explorers did not _____ cameras, and they had to _____ the things they saw _____ only words. Antonio Pigafetta, who _____ with Magellan on the _____ voyage around the world, wrote of the voyage and described a "giant."

1. plowed
2. published
3. connected
4. stamped
5. encountered

1. have
2. live
3. visit
4. write
5. jail

1. animals
2. thongs
3. hobbies
4. nuns
5. masons

1. drive
2. describe
3. harvest
4. lose
5. char

1. ever
2. anymore
3. newly
4. infinitely
5. artificially

1. deploring
2. blowing
3. contacting
4. using
5. begging

1. accounts
2. capsules
3. tobaccos
4. mutts
5. semicircles

1. challenged
2. sailed
3. retarded
4. smudged
5. frisked

1. accurate
2. confident
3. gorgeous
4. weary
5. bitter

1. obscure
2. first
3. racial
4. fragile
5. feathery

Men needed physical strength as well as _____ to sail the high _____ in the time of Prince Henry the Navigator. The _____ ships had no cabins or _____ for the crew. When a _____ was not on duty, he _____ a few hours of _____ wherever he could. Without _____ his clothes, he curled _____ on a coil of _____ or in an out-of-the-way corner of the deck.

○
1. courage
2. sugar
3. tapestry
4. perfume
5. newspaper

○
1. cows
2. pensions
3. hospitals
4. seas
5. scouts

○
1. mellow
2. cocky
3. small
4. gruff
5. sweet

○
1. introductions
2. bunks
3. longitudes
4. prophets
5. eyes

○
1. sailor
2. wolf
3. capital
4. lullaby
5. leg

○
1. scolded
2. snatched
3. traced
4. crinkled
5. kept

○
1. clover
2. sleep
3. bounce
4. pork
5. fever

○
1. eluding
2. stringing
3. amazing
4. pardoning
5. changing

○
1. socially
2. affectionately
3. inquiringly
4. wryly
5. up

○
1. rope
2. envy
3. pork
4. sympathy
5. stench

The land, now Kenya, came under British _____ in the late nineteenth _____ . At first, it was _____ the East African Protectorate, and _____ Kenya Colony. Britain built the _____ railroad in the land, _____ Mombasa in the east to Lake Victoria in the _____ . After this, in the _____ years of the twentieth _____, many British settlers began to _____ and to build farms in the Kenya Highlands.

○
1. control
2. pity
3. payment
4. mirth
5. turkey

○
1. bailing
2. scorching
3. totaling
4. linking
5. trusting

○
1. offensive
2. glamour
3. ferry
4. century
5. million

○
1. creek
2. west
3. armistice
4. commerce
5. bloodshed

○
1. ruled
2. called
3. shown
4. traded
5. tossed

○
1. dependent
2. stocky
3. early
4. glorious
5. desolate

○
1. insolently
2. meekly
3. later
4. formerly
5. already

○
1. century
2. comrade
3. tribune
4. chocolate
5. twilight

○
1. direct
2. first
3. wooden
4. khaki
5. fancy

○
1. back
2. grin
3. swim
4. arrive
5. brew

Some Africans want to get _____ of all the separate _____ in Africa. They want to _____ the whole continent into one _____ . They feel this _____ would solve Africa's problems. It would _____ fighting among different tribes _____ living in the same _____ . It would bring together _____ of the same tribes _____ separated into different countries. It would help the poor areas of the continent.

○
1. rid
2. weaned
3. built
4. tapped
5. delivered

○
1. end
2. anchor
3. disown
4. liberate
5. shrink

○
1. aqueducts
2. chocolates
3. scallops
4. countries
5. pueblos

○
1. definitely
2. forever
3. briefly
4. now
5. eternally

○
1. crack
2. make
3. choke
4. ride
5. cash

○
1. pantheons
2. uplands
3. commandments
4. countries
5. halibuts

○
1. nation
2. olive
3. plateau
4. codfish
5. mint

○
1. members
2. pests
3. surgeons
4. caravans
5. expressions

○
1. battleground
2. erosion
3. wealth
4. nation
5. railroad

○
1. evasively
2. orally
3. wearily
4. now
5. regally

Almost all of the New England colonists used _____ in building their permanent _____ . To make the framework of a _____. large rough logs were _____ into square-shaped timbers. Some of the _____ houses had thatched roofs like the _____ English cottages of that _____ . However. thatch caught fire so _____ that these roofs were _____ replaced with wooden shingles. These _____ houses had steep roofs. huge chimneys. and small. shuttered windows.

○
1. gloss
2. soda
3. youth
4. wood
5. slush

○
1. salvages
2. families
3. homes
4. props
5. tours

○
1. cloud
2. house
3. feeling
4. release
5. blush

○
1. raced
2. written
3. stung
4. jogged
5. hewn

○
1. steamy
2. first
3. ginger
4. happy
5. narrow

○
1. small
2. intense
3. serious
4. easy
5. empty

○
1. kink
2. brew
3. time
4. batch
5. weed

○
1. easily
2. gaily
3. slyly
4. gently
5. boldly

○
1. silently
2. later
3. weakly
4. crazily
5. radiantly

○
1. aware
2. gusty
3. hoofed
4. early
5. stiff

Mohandas Gandhi was born into the _____ of merchants, skilled workers, and _____ men in the year 1869. His _____, according to Hindu customs, _____ a marriage for him when he was _____ years of age. They _____ sent him to London, England, for _____ in the law profession.

After _____ to India, young Gandhi _____, rather unsuccessfully, to build _____ a law practice.

○
1. caste
2. gauge
3. pollen
4. fiddle
5. bridle

○
1. then
2. elaborately
3. relatively
4. divinely
5. wholly

○
1. tropical
2. professional
3. indigo
4. lacquered
5. cumbersome

○
1. training
2. gossiping
3. staring
4. spending
5. greeting

○
1. liars
2. comedies
3. faults
4. parents
5. films

○
1. floating
2. hollering
3. bleating
4. returning
5. wheezing

○
1. scoured
2. yanked
3. ranked
4. shriveled
5. arranged

○
1. blazed
2. danced
3. swelled
4. crept
5. tried

○
1. miserable
2. gruesome
3. cubic
4. velvet
5. thirteen

○
1. alike
2. aboard
3. abroad
4. ashore
5. up

The fact that a hardworking, _____, and thrifty person could _____ his place in life _____ down the idea, brought from England, of a _____ class structure. Higher wages in the _____ than in Europe allowed _____ people to save money to _____ a farm or start a _____ . *Upward social mobility*, or the _____ of moving up from the _____ into which one is born, became one of the features of American life.

○
1. immortal
2. bent
3. honest
4. arched
5. curly

○
1. ancient
2. faulty
3. scornful
4. many
5. tropical

○
1. slosh
2. improve
3. pelt
4. wake
5. quadruple

○
1. buy
2. barbecue
3. jab
4. link
5. sail

○
1. lassoed
2. scouted
3. skinned
4. broke
5. rescued

○
1. business
2. bruise
3. bay
4. cock
5. mule

○
1. baked
2. fixed
3. cooked
4. stapled
5. gulped

○
1. shower
2. possibility
3. detective
4. butterfly
5. carcass

○
1. colonies
2. keelboats
3. emperors
4. firearms
5. horsemen

○
1. galley
2. icicle
3. class
4. stove
5. stagger

During the 1870's when the new _____ of silver were discovered in Nevada and _____ Western states, the jewelers and _____ could no longer _____ all of the silver that was _____, and the price dropped _____ below that which the _____ had been paying. The _____ of silver mines and the _____ farmers of the West _____ demanded a continued free coinage.

○
1. infants
2. sources
3. foams
4. jackets
5. sessions

○
1. sweetly
2. gleefully
3. far
4. insolently
5. dryly

○
1. honest
2. other
3. sad
4. slimy
5. gaudy

○
1. keelboat
2. clearing
3. scripture
4. government
5. revolution

○
1. superstitions
2. offenses
3. ceilings
4. silversmiths
5. frauds

○
1. microscopes
2. midgets
3. plates
4. lobsters
5. owners

○
1. exile
2. use
3. grace
4. bluster
5. jog

○
1. many
2. foamy
3. polite
4. direct
5. fond

○
1. defended
2. grazed
3. mined
4. telegraphed
5. abolished

○
1. devoutly
2. jerkily
3. cheerily
4. loudly
5. sleepily

Before the 20th century, America _____ its gates to all who _____ to come here. The _____ was underpopulated. People were _____ to dig canals; build _____; populate the uninhabited West; and _____ in mills, mines, and _____ . While the country was _____, it easily absorbed a _____ number of immigrants. As _____ passed, however, many Americans believed that immigration should be restricted.

○
1. captured
2. splintered
3. stewed
4. opened
5. pressured

○
1. comply
2. clamp
3. pinch
4. suffer
5. work

○
1. wished
2. winced
3. crumbled
4. hummed
5. harvested

○
1 servicemen
2. factories
3. exports
4. nations
5. lumbermen

○
1. throne
2. country
3. reign
4. assembly
5. teakwood

○
1. decking
2. squashing
3. scoffing
4. pausing
5. expanding

○
1. cashed
2. redeemed
3. entangled
4. needed
5. manufactured

○
1. jovial
2. crunchy
3. main
4. great
5. rustic

○
1. touches
2. parlors
3. brooms
4. railroads
5. fares

○
1. slang
2. spirit
3. efficiency
4. time
5. evolution

On December 7, 1941, squadrons of Japanese _____ made a surprise _____ on *Pearl Harbor*, our _____ naval base in Hawaii. _____ 2,000 Americans were killed, and a _____ part of our fleet and _____ force was destroyed. This _____ act took place while Japanese _____ were in Washington on a _____ mission. "Remember Pearl Harbor!" _____ the rallying cry of a shocked and angry America.

○
1. planes
2. sweets
3. parlors
4. wheels
5. jails

○
1. attack
2. batter
3. tub
4. llama
5. lullaby

○
1. waxed
2. flexible
3. athletic
4. audible
5. great

○
1. Over
2. Prettily
3. Energetically
4. Thirstily
5. Gaily

○
1. swollen
2. lucky
3. quiet
4. large
5. feathery

○
1. fanatical
2. cleft
3. arrogant
4. red
5. air

○
1. marvelous
2. pure
3. treacherous
4. humid
5. jolly

○
1. plums
2. envoys
3. bonnets
4. generators
5. planks

○
1. "humorous"
2. "mushy"
3. "peace"
4. "glassy"
5. "mechanical"

○
1. became
2. smelled
3. tasted
4. purred
5. felt

Broad lands and large fields, _____ soil, and a warm _____ were key influences in the _____ of the South. These _____ made possible the large _____, called plantations, which extended across the Southern Colonies. Aside from _____ crops to sustain their _____ lives, the Southern colonists were _____ interested in finding a _____ product which they could _____ to the mother country. The first of these "cash crops" was tobacco.

1. deliberate
2. chatty
3. sunny
4. fertile
5. cocky

1. deceiving
2. ejecting
3. outsmarting
4. planting
5. shaking

1. transom
2. defense
3. defeat
4. climate
5. camel

1. tight
2. scenic
3. own
4. ruby
5. crunchy

1. disturbance
2. development
3. masquerade
4. passport
5. headlight

1. most
2. unhappily
3. sadly
4. moodily
5. gracefully

1. jaws
2. stampedes
3. fanatics
4. conditions
5. flames

1. bronze
2. profitable
3. nomadic
4. polar
5. horseless

1. squirts
2. formulas
3. youngsters
4. farms
5. notions

1. hook
2. tap
3. limp
4. sell
5. yell

Asia is people. People till Asia's _____, write Asia's poetry, make Asia's _____, fight Asia's wars, and _____ Asia's dreams. Asians are _____ with a destiny. Few Westerners _____ the meaning of this _____, because few outside Asia _____ comprehend the humanity of Asians. They _____ of them first as _____ of a region _____ Asia, and only second as fellow human beings.

○
1. soap
2. throat
3. earth
4. cinema
5. canoe

○
1. destiny
2. cook
3. stenographer
4. twilight
5. initial

○
1. rustlers
2. rains
3. meadows
4. laws
5. aisles

○
1. fully
2. damply
3. urgently
4. noisily
5. blankly

○
1. dream
2. train
3. immerse
4. measure
5. fold

○
1. think
2. lisp
3. echo
4. melt
5. disapprove

○
1. spats
2. people
3. suspicions
4. records
5. pheasants

○
1. chocolates
2. slots
3. bags
4. inhabitants
5. marshes

○
1. grasp
2. shadow
3. donate
4. rivet
5. kick

○
1. prescribed
2. graded
3. dated
4. called
5. stained

The Mongols did not change their _____ to those of the Chinese. They _____ brought in outsiders from Central Asia to _____ them rule. In these _____ they antagonized the Chinese. From _____ to time civil wars _____ out in China. _____ a Buddhist Monk by the _____ of Ming T'ai Tsu _____ an army which _____ the Mongols out of China.

1. tans
2. bodies
3. crumbs
4. ways
5. jugs

1. waited
2. panned
3. broke
4. scrambled
5. cried

1. even
2. joyfully
3. crazily
4. selfishly
5. faithfully

1. Loyally
2. Finally
3. Steeply
4. Effectively
5. Joyously

1. find
2. fetch
3. feel
4. help
5. hear

1. gulp
2. hatred
3. snowplow
4. name
5. cult

1. gums
2. hurrahs
3. famines
4. ways
5. jabs

1. meant
2. dismissed
3. organized
4. knew
5. quenched

1. tusk
2. storage
3. time
4. tick
5. crank

1. combed
2. bit
3. voted
4. drove
5. rinsed

Gandhi believed the people should _____ in villages, farming the _____ and making *handicraft goods in their* _____ *or homes*. He encouraged _____ to spin and weave _____ and not to buy _____ British or foreign goods. The _____ would be that the _____ would live the simple _____ Gandhi preached, would boycott the British whom he _____ to leave India, and also would become self-sufficient.

1. inquire
2. recruit
3. elope
4. live
5. bite

1. any
2. sane
3. concise
4. debatable
5. dim

1. fez
2. creek
3. land
4. anthem
5. slave

1. province
2. gypsy
3. result
4. bronco
5. thaw

1. *tribunes*
2. *attitudes*
3. *cottages*
4. *cinemas*
5. *notes*

1. cattle
2. balconies
3. technicians
4. people
5. sisters

1. hitches
2. trenches
3. glasses
4. peasants
5. crashes

1. life
2. quartet
3. robber
4. typhoon
5. sill

1. uranium
2. cloth
3. verse
4. ridicule
5. brass

1. rode
2. wanted
3. raced
4. eluded
5. rigged

During the so-called Dark Ages of European _____, many written records of the _____ were lost or destroyed. However, a "word-of-mouth" _____ kept alive much of European _____; clerks also copied old _____ and preserved them for _____ study. In the same _____, the records of the _____ civilizations of Africa became _____ or destroyed. Oral tradition _____ much of this history alive, and some incomplete records were written down.

○
1. dialect
2. disappointment
3. history
4. wealth
5. congregation

○
1. hump
2. tomorrow
3. past
4. veteran
5. road

○
1. skyscraper
2. parcel
3. lighthouse
4. tradition
5. cottage

○
1. policy
2. history
3. commerce
4. defense
5. disease

○
1. widths
2. catches
3. manuscripts
4. vacancies
5. batons

○
1. future
2. improbable
3. poison
4. fabulous
5. scrubby

○
1. howl
2. house
3. way
4. conversation
5. pamphlet

○
1. ancient
2. repulsive
3. thoughtful
4. gracious
5. curious

○
1. jagged
2. lost
3. sprayed
4. raked
5. showered

○
1. kept
2. awakened
3. abbreviated
4. disguised
5. tore

During the Middle Ages, Europe _____ under a system of _____ we know by the _____ of feudalism. Most lands _____ to a king or to a _____ noble. They granted use of _____ of the land to _____ nobles called vassals. In _____, the vassals were expected to _____ loyalty and support in _____ of trouble to the king or the higher noble.

1. harmonized
2. lived
3. nestled
4. acclaimed
5. pounded

1. punches
2. rulers
3. spats
4. parts
5. markers

1. agony
2. talent
3. life
4. powder
5. chill

1. hairier
2. slimmer
3. milkier
4. inkier
5. lesser

1. lodging
2. name
3. model
4. stir
5. town

1. furniture
2. return
3. surfacing
4. soprano
5. celebration

1. tossed
2. sparked
3. advanced
4. belonged
5. shrank

1. compress
2. wrap
3. prosper
4. give
5. pierce

1. high
2. circular
3. precise
4. deep
5. delirious

1. search
2. time
3. aim
4. aid
5. concern

An important part of the early Christian _____ was the belief that _____ stay on this earth was but a _____ for a better life to _____ . To atone for his _____ sins he must fast and _____, do good works, and _____ his mind on things _____ . It was praiseworthy to _____ the comforts of the _____, because the body is mortal, whereas the soul is immortal, or eternal.

○
1. faith
2. success
3. spring
4. remark
5. drift

○
1. admire
2. edit
3. pray
4. garden
5. invent

○
1. money's
2. wisdom's
3. herring's
4. man's
5. legislature's

○
1. set
2. pay
3. feel
4. vent
5. curl

○
1. generator
2. warehouse
3. riddle
4. cantaloupe
5. preparation

○
1. formidable
2. musty
3. intimate
4. sparse
5. heavenly

○
1. mutter
2. shoe
3. come
4. shatter
5. try

○
1. stow
2. scorn
3. rotate
4. clench
5. mystify

○
1. cheap
2. daily
3. easy
4. free
5. arbitrary

○
1. page
2. accomplice
3. capsule
4. body
5. quack

Many businessmen, lawyers, and other _____ were drawn to the _____ to transact their business or _____ meeting colleagues at conventions. The _____ cities had to have _____ hotels to serve these _____ . Typically, the finest restaurants of the _____ were located in the _____ and near the central _____ section. There, also, were _____ for the large number of white-collar workers in the business section to eat and drink and be entertained.

1. beginners
2. preparations
3. transactions
4. warehouses
5. professionals

1. nudes
2. descendants
3. scooters
4. hammocks
5. visitors

1. unions
2. pueblos
3. sisals
4. cities
5. frontiers

1. cargo
2. revolt
3. boll
4. acre
5. city

1. nick
2. fling
3. quarrel
4. shine
5. enjoy

1. saucers
2. sections
3. voyages
4. awards
5. hotels

1. arrogant
2. affectionate
3. guilty
4. abrupt
5. big

1. business
2. amphibious
3. portable
4. articulate
5. scientific

1. medical
2. fiery
3. deceased
4. dumb
5. large

1. pyramids
2. places
3. stutters
4. sardines
5. turnpikes

Trails were the first highways in North America. The _____ trails in our country were Indian and _____ trails which opened paths through the _____ forests. The first pioneers _____ marked or blazed a _____ trail by making notches on _____ along the way. Marking a _____ helped everyone find the _____ . Many of these trails _____ became famous routes for _____ pioneers into the new territories.

○
1. striped
2. strange
3. hungry
4. first
5. slack

○
1. insulations
2. dirigibles
3. tackles
4. trees
5. dinners

○
1. intangible
2. scarlet
3. steamy
4. free
5. animal

○
1. galley
2. senator
3. trail
4. custom
5. shank

○
1. restless
2. deep
3. liberal
4. sugared
5. humble

○
1. epidemic
2. gardenia
3. man
4. way
5. nod

○
1. crazily
2. often
3. richly
4. cheerily
5. hither

○
1. elaborately
2. timidly
3. viciously
4. fundamentally
5. later

○
1. fearless
2. new
3. mute
4. vain
5. nautical

○
1. finishing
2. moving
3. commanding
4. storing
5. graduating

The Great Pyramids are the only _____ of the "Seven Wonders of the Ancient World" that is _____ standing today. These _____ were built as _____ for the *pharaohs*, as the Egyptian _____ were called, and members of their _____ . The Great Sphinx, also _____ today, was another engineering _____ . The Sphinx, constructed in the Old Kingdom _____, was a temple built in the _____ of a lion's body and a man's head.

○
1. choir
2. example
3. citizen
4. discord
5. stomach

○
1. clauses
2. dictionaries
3. families
4. fruits
5. penalties

○
1. still
2. soberly
3. incompetently
4. formerly
5. blankly

○
1. brawling
2. inventing
3. bribing
4. sneaking
5. standing

○
1. breadbaskets
2. anthems
3. convicts
4. monsoons
5. pyramids

○
1. reception
2. sneer
3. conceit
4. marvel
5. doorbell

○
1. antidotes
2. tombs
3. pages
4. nights
5. picks

○
1. poets
2. suffixes
3. days
4. ballads
5. orchids

○
1. paints
2. kings
3. attorneys
4. walks
5. poems

○
1. salt
2. mop
3. shape
4. booth
5. fuse

In 1930, the British government _____ the Simon Report which _____ with the problem of self-rule in India. Although the Indians _____ that the Report didn't _____ far enough in giving them self-rule, a _____ of round table conferences was _____ in London to put the _____ of the Report into _____ . Gandhi, in prison at the _____, was released to attend these _____ .

○	1. published 2. wedged 3. bunted 4. rewarded 5. donned	○	1. bled 2. held 3. spoken 4. hated 5. dissolved
○	1. dealt 2. issued 3. squawked 4. shriveled 5. woke	○	1. bases 2. ideas 3. spurs 4. gypsies 5. robbers
○	1. quacked 2. protested 3. smelled 4. groaned 5. grieved	○	1. merchandise 2. intelligence 3. practice 4. ammonia 5. oxygen
○	1. dye 2. go 3. toot 4. regain 5. plead	○	1. mesa 2. time 3. pamphlet 4. mess 5. buffet
○	1. theory 2. tease 3. defiance 4. series 5. garment	○	1. sticks 2. flowers 3. versions 4. meetings 5. beards

According to Gandhi *mass non-violence* was the _____ weapon his people could _____ . He gave it the _____ *satyagraha*. Although it is _____ to give the exact _____ of this word, it _____ for a "search for the _____" or the "truth force." Gandhi _____ his followers to conquer through _____ and love. Violence, he _____, only led to more violence. Only by resisting peacefully could one hope to win out against abuses.

1. fuzziest
2. lamest
3. widest
4. strongest
5. blindest

1. hollers
2. chafes
3. asks
4. wakes
5. flounders

1. maim
2. float
3. edit
4. have
5. coast

1. truth
2. salt
3. curfew
4. belfry
5. comic

1. chirp
2. matinee
3. name
4. prisoner
5. butte

1. asked
2. fused
3. compromised
4. astounded
5. rejected

1. rapid
2. difficult
3. plentiful
4. bankrupt
5. legible

1. coal
2. truth
3. gasoline
4. tariff
5. terror

1. muzzling
2. betting
3. staring
4. meaning
5. siding

1. pretended
2. grinned
3. claimed
4. blared
5. sulked

A strict rule for the _____ is that they should _____ close to the homestead. No _____ wants her four-to-six-year-old _____ wandering from home to _____ . This is considered a _____ bad and dangerous practice, which may _____ to poisoning or to _____ prostitution of the girl. Nevertheless, a _____ of girls are permitted to _____ together to the well or to fetch firewood.

1. downstairs
2. booms
3. girls
4. deceptions
5. meats

1. superbly
2. widely
3. very
4. liberally
5. wryly

1. reckon
2. matter
3. keep
4. modify
5. hurtle

1. limp
2. dance
3. lead
4. accommodate
5. ring

1. mother
2. tariff
3. clump
4. soap
5. dread

1. empty
2. dull
3. loud
4. future
5. hereditary

1. coral
2. rink
3. daughter
4. pike
5. defendant

1. pauper
2. castle
3. group
4. huddle
5. valise

1. afternoon
2. home
3. saddle
4. disrespect
5. ambassador

1. fidget
2. go
3. spatter
4. clink
5. bruise

In the seventeenth century most European _____ were governed by kings who _____ to rule by the _____ *of God*; but in our _____ almost all governments—even those _____ by dictators—at least _____ to rule by the _____ *of the people*. This _____ from government by kings to _____ by the people is the _____ important fact in the political history of modern times.

○
1. bullfights
2. monsoons
3. literatures
4. countries
5. droughts

○
1. carry
2. refer
3. claim
4. intercept
5. give

○
1. roved
2. somersaulted
3. treasured
4. claimed
5. snubbed

○
1. *harvest*
2. *density*
3. *gaze*
4. *conference*
5. *will*

○
1. *steel*
2. *will*
3. *juice*
4. *toast*
5. *linoleum*

○
1. draft
2. field
3. member
4. change
5. alibi

○
1. awning
2. earthquake
3. day
4. lot
5. wilderness

○
1. government
2. vacationer
3. cultivation
4. slavery
5. purity

○
1. sipped
2. withheld
3. run
4. scolded
5. converged

○
1. scarcely
2. respectfully
3. most
4. rudely
5. crazily

A recurring theme throughout economics is the _____ of making choices. Indeed, one _____ but useful definition of _____ is "the study of how _____, at different times and in _____ places, goes about choosing how to _____ his resources."

Man must _____ choose because of one _____ fact: There is never enough of everything to _____ around. The poor man's _____ may be particularly harsh and desperate: Should he spend his last dollar on bread or on shelter?

1. transportation
2. daydream
3. necessity
4. fountain
5. company

1. short
2. purple
3. crimson
4. brown
5. rubber

1. slavery
2. independence
3. economics
4. incense
5. sorghum

1. dawn
2. man
3. morality
4. lace
5. depression

1. different
2. foamy
3. latent
4. fetid
5. floral

1. style
2. race
3. use
4. rig
5. scrub

1. always
2. stoutly
3. impudently
4. jerkily
5. hilariously

1. unchanging
2. senile
3. hungry
4. placid
5. deceased

1. guide
2. fly
3. chip
4. wag
5. go

1. scouts
2. choices
3. relics
4. trophies
5. technicians

During the 1920's, the United States and _____ nations agreed to limit their _____. And the United States _____ with other nations to _____ war. But the European _____ did not pay the _____ debts they owed to the United States. The American _____ became more friendly with the _____ of Latin America. In the _____ chapter, you will find _____ how the United States dealt with foreign nations during the 1930's.

○
1. brisk
2. bulky
3. other
4. personal
5. vacant

○
1. hemlocks
2. galas
3. things
4. ovens
5. navies

○
1. graded
2. sifted
3. winked
4. worked
5. skimmed

○
1. flatter
2. ventilate
3. prevent
4. gobble
5. crisscross

○
1. fertilizers
2. pickers
3. cattlemen
4. highways
5. nations

○
1. emerald
2. fruity
3. sly
4. war
5. folk

○
1. fishery
2. fortress
3. government
4. vegetation
5. geography

○
1. onion
2. nations
3. sensations
4. swimmers
5. judges

○
1. civil
2. polar
3. next
4. tribal
5. barefoot

○
1. devoutly
2. out
3. numbly
4. randomly
5. loyally

World War II was a *total* _____ . Every phase of American _____ was affected. The draft _____ was extended so that _____ men between the ages of 18 and 45 were _____ to call for military _____ . By 1945 nearly 12 1/2 million _____ were serving in the _____ armed forces, most of them _____ . Women, too, served in _____, performing noncombat duties that released men for battle.

○
1. hidalgo
2. cascade
3. bay
4. cotton
5. war

○
1. art
2. rivalry
3. pain
4. treatment
5. service

○
1. conspiracy
2. sunshine
3. order
4. iron
5. life

○
1. bets
2. men
3. scowls
4. glasses
5. taverns

○
1. salvage
2. runt
3. age
4. choir
5. plume

○
1. coastland's
2. route's
3. creek's
4. chrome's
5. nation's

○
1. blind
2. nude
3. creaky
4. all
5. flimsy

○
1. yesterday
2. serenely
3. overseas
4. arrogantly
5. coldly

○
1. sensible
2. considerate
3. subject
4. absurd
5. poisonous

○
1. tennis
2. doctrine
3. uniform
4. radio
5. space

The United States of America was _____ and deliberately attacked by the _____ and air forces of the Empire of Japan. Within _____ hours Congress, by unanimous _____ in the Senate and a _____ of 388 to 1 in the House, _____ that a state of _____ existed. Three days later Germany and Italy _____ Japan in the war, and we _____ accepted their challenge by _____ war on them.

1. conveniently
2. hourly
3. suddenly
4. breathlessly
5. piously

1. discriminated
2. overlaid
3. dealt
4. declared
5. ravaged

1. naval
2. ancient
3. noisy
4. sultry
5. folk

1. war
2. nonsense
3. hope
4. defeat
5. revolt

1. vulgar
2. tidy
3. four
4. drab
5. feathery

1. sired
2. allayed
3. forgot
4. joined
5. solved

1. export
2. wheat
3. stock
4. vote
5. gage

1. luckily
2. thirstily
3. happily
4. officially
5. meekly

1. buyer
2. vote
3. ceremony
4. teak
5. court

1. mumbling
2. declaring
3. mining
4. cueing
5. escaping

When the European countries divided up Africa into _____, they knew little about the African _____. They did not understand that each _____ had its own customs, _____, religion, and land. They _____ did not realize that _____ belonged to the tribe, _____ to the individual. As a _____, the Europeans marked out _____ boundary lines for the _____. Sometimes, members of the same tribe were separated into different colonies.

1. equalities
2. colonies
3. monsoons
4. cavalries
5. ceremonies

1. comedy
2. punch
3. land
4. method
5. gas

1. dishes
2. apples
3. people
4. walls
5. novels

1. not
2. privately
3. absolutely
4. certainly
5. purely

1. tribe
2. limit
3. squeal
4. valise
5. crackle

1. batch
2. result
3. tailor
4. kennel
5. layer

1. robber
2. language
3. mirage
4. violin
5. mathematics

1. numb
2. wistful
3. soapy
4. new
5. hip

1. also
2. strictly
3. harshly
4. boldly
5. fiercely

1. tidewaters
2. colonies
3. outbreaks
4. festivals
5. commodores

One way of distributing water in Iran is through _____ tunnels or *kanats*. This _____ was first used in _____ Persia. Wells are _____ and are connected by _____, often several hundred feet below the _____. These tunnels slope just enough to _____ the water flow under the _____ of gravity to its _____. Constructing kanats is a _____ and very dangerous job.

○
1. vocal
2. feudal
3. underground
4. honorable
5. weary

○
1. race
2. surface
3. sweet
4. space
5. penthouse

○
1. method
2. anecdote
3. embargo
4. office
5. actress

○
1. watch
2. smell
3. have
4. feel
5. notice

○
1. ancient
2. thirsty
3. average
4. breathless
5. general

○
1. buckle
2. receptacle
3. publicity
4. force
5. candy

○
1. mourned
2. dug
3. torn
4. fetched
5. boiled

○
1. apprentice
2. scholar
3. atmosphere
4. destination
5. spectacular

○
1. novices
2. superstitions
3. variations
4. tunnels
5. binoculars

○
1. deep
2. drab
3. gentle
4. considerate
5. difficult

Only about one-fourth of the _____ of China can be _____ at present to raise _____ . That which is best _____ for agriculture, because of the _____ of rainfall, is unfortunately _____ and mountainous. Throughout history, _____ but very effective methods of _____ were developed in China. The _____ raised a great deal of _____ per acre, but very little per person—because almost all the work was done by hand.

○
1. incense
2. freedom
3. bison
4. land
5. resin

○
1. used
2. budgeted
3. embezzled
4. idled
5. discouraged

○
1. cabs
2. suitors
3. determinations
4. crops
5. nominations

○
1. located
2. knocked
3. donated
4. misplaced
5. conserved

○
1. bid
2. pitcher
3. grudge
4. amount
5. prey

○
1. unable
2. thin
3. fuzzy
4. hilly
5. professional

○
1. consistent
2. naval
3. crude
4. consecutive
5. orderly

○
1. agriculture
2. literature
3. architecture
4. scripture
5. alliance

○
1. rectangles
2. reproaches
3. buckskins
4. farmers
5. fanatics

○
1. mush
2. food
3. cactus
4. respect
5. choice

Most of Somalia occupies a _____ of the East African _____ plain. The northern portion of Somalia is _____, really an extension of the Harar Highlands of Ethiopia. It is _____ semi-arid to arid, and in _____, just plain desert. With the _____ seldom over fifteen inches a _____, the soil isn't fertile, and about the only _____ man can do for a _____ is to graze sheep and _____ .

1. cascade
2. continuation
3. resident
4. grievance
5. character

1. enthusiasm
2. rainfall
3. material
4. tool
5. horn

1. orbital
2. convertible
3. coastal
4. underwater
5. judicial

1. stroke
2. pipe
3. year
4. rodeo
5. lad

1. luminous
2. mountainous
3. incredulous
4. bold
5. little

1. thing
2. club
3. queen
4. raccoon
5. point

1. handsomely
2. intensively
3. bravely
4. everywhere
5. particularly

1. dislodging
2. paddling
3. bracing
4. living
5. gazing

1. places
2. maximums
3. targets
4. wiggles
5. mishaps

1. fuses
2. charges
3. goats
4. chores
5. storms

Peter made changes in many _____ of Russian life. He _____ the army and built the _____ Russian navy. He opened up the Baltic Sea to Russia, _____ trade and industry, surveyed the _____ natural resources, and tried to _____ agricultural production. He made it _____ for the humble to _____ in his bureaucracy through _____, opened schools for the _____ of the nobility, and generally encouraged learning.

○
1. rodents
2. boots
3. cups
4. phases
5. ankles

○
1. slander
2. disown
3. irk
4. center
5. better

○
1. blessed
2. demolished
3. perplexed
4. traced
5. modernized

○
1. satisfactory
2. coarse
3. striped
4. possible
5. mournful

○
1. gorgeous
2. first
3. inlaid
4. favorable
5. strict

○
1. balk
2. quake
3. shop
4. draw
5. rise

○
1. shuffled
2. picked
3. bristled
4. advanced
5. nominated

○
1. discovery
2. merit
3. pork
4. insomnia
5. worry

○
1. fortress's
2. disease's
3. country's
4. campaign's
5. conqueror's

○
1. children
2. verdicts
3. dams
4. hammocks
5. vans

Change is an important part of our _____ of life. For most _____, change is usually thought to be _____. In school, you're taught that our _____ has become great because of our _____ and willingness to _____ for the better. Procedures for _____ and reasoned change are _____ into the Constitution and are _____ fundamental for the functioning of a _____ society.

○	1. pill 2. pillow 3. hoist 4. way 5. barb	1. flirt 2. pollute 3. change 4. purr 5. bleat
○	1. onions 2. wagons 3. people 4. rocks 5. pencils	1. systematic 2. electric 3. banal 4. succulent 5. vindictive
○	1. good 2. sticky 3. auditory 4. puffy 5. pale	1. skipped 2. built 3. sailed 4. culled 5. parked
○	1. refrigerator 2. affair 3. country 4. newspaper 5. basket	1. hauled 2. issued 3. considered 4. flown 5. decided
○	1. laughter 2. flexibility 3. laundry 4. prophecy 5. mahogany	1. democratic 2. pathological 3. phlegmatic 4. fastidious 5. tattered

Between 1789 and 1800 the Founding Fathers breathed _____ into the Constitution. During these _____ they organized a new _____ and welded the _____ or less independent _____ into a union.

Under President Washington and President Adams the Federalists _____ important advances. They set the _____ of government in motion and _____ launched the United Stated into the _____ of world affairs.

These _____ years of life under the Constitution had been difficult years for the young nation.

1. rain
2. farce
3. life
4. vinegar
5. catsup

1. rings
2. swamps
3. tacks
4. freckles
5. years

1. government
2. tobacco
3. codfish
4. disease
5. cultivation

1. mildly
2. sternly
3. luridly
4. musically
5. more

1. states
2. aircrafts
3. sewers
4. drawbridges
5. olives

1. decomposed
2. rented
3. populated
4. made
5. baffled

1. lockout
2. therapist
3. suffrage
4. ecology
5. machinery

1. ridiculously
2. fragrantly
3. successfully
4. sleepily
5. racially

1. robber
2. sculpture
3. quotation
4. current
5. remembrance

1. vacant
2. early
3. suave
4. edible
5. galvanized

The American public had small appetite for _____ in 1920. The Red _____ seemed to have drained _____ the last vestiges of _____ zeal. Americans, weary of _____ matters great and small, _____ to a private world of _____, entertainment, and sensationalism. Theodore Roosevelt's _____ of 1916 was pertinent in 1920: the _____ was not in a _____ mood.

Neither were the political parties.

1. defiance
2. transportation
3. institution
4. fare
5. sediment

1. horizon
2. palm
3. tray
4. scare
5. ant

1. beside
2. above
3. ornately
4. devoutly
5. away

1. crouching
2. giggling
3. crusading
4. descending
5. freezing

1. slim
2. agile
3. plastic
4. foamy
5. public

1. roared
2. loaned
3. sloshed
4. withdrew
5. rumpled

1. cider
2. maple
3. butter
4. pleasure
5. mush

1. file
2. lament
3. actress
4. prop
5. serpent

1. catsup
2. country
3. sugar
4. wave
5. corridor

1. succulent
2. cadaverous
3. bilingual
4. geological
5. heroic

Getting manufacturing started in Indonesia has been a _____ process. For several _____ after independence, most of the _____ and trade was still _____ by the Dutch or by the Chinese. When the Dutch _____ Indonesia, they took with them their _____ and their knowledge of _____ . Many young Indonesians were _____ to other countries to _____ how those countries were _____ their natural resources.

○
1. wicked
2. fat
3. milky
4. slow
5. rusty

○
1. space
2. calendar
3. money
4. attachment
5. community

○
1. years
2. rages
3. ponds
4. tips
5. drones

○
1. celebrating
2. manufacturing
3. campaigning
4. resigning
5. abolishing

○
1. business
2. humidity
3. protest
4. slang
5. rash

○
1. skidded
2. betrayed
3. sent
4. fed
5. profiled

○
1. spiked
2. proclaimed
3. banged
4. controlled
5. jolted

○
1. learn
2. terminate
3. chop
4. break
5. ring

○
1. ate
2. left
3. pumped
4. whacked
5. snipped

○
1. provoking
2. using
3. echoing
4. stopping
5. acquainting

Nigeria is a land with _____ mineral resources. In _____ Nigeria, near Jos, is a _____ plateau with altitudes of almost 6,000 _____ . This region is a _____ mining area, and tin is the _____ ore. Two tin smelters have been _____ recently, so that the _____ can now be exported. Up to this _____ the ore was exported as it was _____ from the mines.

1. rich
2. rusty
3. neutral
4. unlike
5. snowy

1. graceful
2. main
3. flashy
4. obvious
5. humorous

1. northern
2. incompetent
3. specific
4. fluffy
5. fidgety

1. cracked
2. built
3. restricted
4. stuffed
5. forgotten

1. high
2. sorrowful
3. hardy
4. vague
5. hip

1. spell
2. snarl
3. metal
4. tuft
5. hoof

1. wigs
2. feet
3. seats
4. doughnuts
5. oars

1. sack
2. device
3. antidote
4. time
5. filament

1. major
2. ginger
3. lanky
4. glassy
5. lumpy

1. beaded
2. obtained
3. betrothed
4. speculated
5. developed

The monasteries provided a refuge for the _____, the friendless, the unfortunate, and the _____ . They offered food and _____ even to the lazy, who otherwise would have _____ to earn their living. _____ and wealthy persons, for the _____ of their souls, often _____ lands on which to _____ these retreats. In time there were many _____ communities, which provided an _____ from the world, its temptations, its dangers, and its responsibilities.

1. broadside
2. chimpanzee
3. slipper
4. olive
5. homeless

1. brew
2. nap
3. pocket
4. good
5. helm

1. fused
2. awakened
3. organized
4. astounded
5. disgraced

1. floored
2. fused
3. gave
4. bunted
5. chased

1. asbestos
2. twilight
3. slush
4. amber
5. shelter

1. note
2. knead
3. shake
4. stutter
5. found

1. analyzed
2. paced
3. clenched
4. had
5. printed

1. beady
2. curly
3. such
4. mushy
5. suspicious

1. Cables
2. Kings
3. Burns
4. Spikes
5. Zebras

1. apology
2. import
3. escape
4. oar
5. embargo

One of the main dangers _____ merchants during the Middle Ages was _____ of goods and ships due to _____ on the seas. In _____ to meet this danger a _____ of merchants of independent _____ in northern Europe joined _____ . This union of city _____ became known as the Hanseatic League, from an _____ German word *hansa*, which _____ a confederation, or alliance.

○
1. escorting
2. facing
3. knowing
4. publishing
5. fiddling

○
1. natives
2. plugs
3. popes
4. creeks
5. cities

○
1. haste
2. broth
3. loss
4. room
5. expedition

○
1. peculiarly
2. silently
3. together
4. enormously
5. downward

○
1. piracy
2. character
3. valor
4. sportsmanship
5. moisture

○
1. uplands
2. merchants
3. provinces
4. overseers
5. emancipations

○
1. order
2. town
3. production
4. radio
5. heaven

○
1. ambitious
2. old
3. intact
4. angry
5. mad

○
1. number
2. breath
3. hammer
4. plain
5. spell

○
1. rubs
2. worries
3. means
4. boasts
5. smoulders

Benjamin Disraeli was one of the most _____ personalities of the nineteenth _____ . His father, Isaac, a _____ and cultivated Jew, was the _____ of *Curiosities of Literature*—a _____ widely read in its _____ . The young Benjamin educated himself by _____ with the scholars and _____ of letters who frequented his _____ house and by reading whatever he _____ interesting in his father's well-stocked library.

○
1. violent
2. screechy
3. baffled
4. disgusting
5. striking

○
1. paw
2. trumpet
3. tornado
4. security
5. day

○
1. torrent
2. dogsled
3. wrath
4. page
5. century

○
1. associating
2. stacking
3. mourning
4. daring
5. howling

○
1. nautical
2. rich
3. plaid
4. united
5. misty

○
1. cracks
2. apes
3. volunteers
4. men
5. scratches

○
1. raspberry
2. onion
3. halt
4. bush
5. author

○
1. mustard's
2. father's
3. effect's
4. arrest's
5. goal's

○
1. cluster
2. fin
3. scramble
4. book
5. wave

○
1. jingled
2. won
3. took
4. jilted
5. found

Suppose a man works six or seven _____ a week in a _____ trying to support his _____ in the way he _____ they expect, but never seems _____ to make ends _____ and is perennially in _____. If he analyzes his _____ rationally, he would probably _____ the upper classes generally and his _____ specifically for failing to pay him an adequate wage. But these people have the power to cut off his income: to oppose them openly would be self-destructive.

1. onions
2. days
3. pickles
4. cupcakes
5. baskets

1. crator
2. daisy
3. statue
4. burro
5. factory

1. leopard
2. water
3. sensation
4. abdomen
5. family

1. denies
2. opposes
3. hints
4. thinks
5. blinks

1. new
2. super
3. able
4. bulky
5. eternal

1. drawl
2. sink
3. halt
4. shake
5. meet

1. demand
2. granite
3. debt
4. allotment
5. research

1. situation
2. hamburger
3. onion
4. chipmunk
5. reindeer

1. cascade
2. grind
3. hail
4. blame
5. oil

1. employers
2. transistors
3. convictions
4. carnations
5. impurities

All power in the United States is _____ between the states and the _____ government. This is the _____ of division of powers. _____ powers are known as "_____ powers" and are given to the _____ government. In most instances, _____ powers are written or _____ In addition to these _____, there are reserved powers, _____ powers, and implied powers.

1. recounted
2. divided
3. rummaged
4. granulated
5. deflated

1. national
2. electoral
3. antitrust
4. indentured
5. conjugal

1. flake
2. principle
3. wharf
4. dame
5. barnacle

1. Sensual
2. Slovenly
3. Exclusive
4. Barefoot
5. Fragrant

1. swooned
2. screwed
3. warned
4. delegated
5. dismayed

1. national
2. nomadic
3. cultural
4. gross
5. bilateral

1. delegated
2. rippled
3. nurtured
4. searched
5. motioned

1. wiggled
2. enumerated
3. weathered
4. stunned
5. ruined

1. powers
2. hemlocks
3. baskets
4. swimmers
5. onions

1. brusque
2. carnivorous
3. concurrent
4. elliptical
5. squeamish

Imperialism is a natural consequence of _____. If you believe that one _____ is superior to all others, you are _____ to believe also that this _____ has the inherent right to _____ all others. Thus, the Nazis, _____ themselves the superior "race," _____ over Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland; Italy _____ on the conquest of Ethiopia; and the Japanese _____ into Manchuria. These _____ were but the beginnings of the large-scale aggression on the part of the fascist nations.

1. expectation
2. lodging
3. variation
4. racism
5. esteem

1. dip
2. pass
3. spider
4. parent
5. race

1. likely
2. tenderly
3. orally
4. fiscally
5. damply

1. onion
2. snowman
3. whistle
4. race
5. gnat

1. furnish
2. dominate
3. vulcanize
4. whet
5. visualize

1. fondling
2. deeming
3. lathering
4. straining
5. cementing

1. squirted
2. rowed
3. squinted
4. pecked
5. took

1. loitered
2. shuffled
3. strapped
4. embarked
5. dieted

1. marched
2. slithered
3. slumbered
4. peered
5. fell

1. cherries
2. hamburgers
3. clumps
4. tablets
5. conquests

Traditional African religions are indigenous—that is, they _____ on the continent. Two _____ not born on the African _____ have also become _____ . Islam is a strong _____ in Africa. It was _____ by the Arabs, who _____ Africa in the seventh _____ . It spread throughout Egypt and North Africa, _____ of West Africa, and _____ of East Africa.

Christianity has been practiced in Africa since the beginning of the Christian Era.

○	1. snickered 2. apologized 3. originated 4. reported 5. thumped	○	1. brought 2. robbed 3. shut 4. papered 5. scorched
○	1. textiles 2. stockyards 3. pipelines 4. religions 5. tenants	○	1. invaded 2. pictured 3. raised 4. dusted 5. designed
○	1. bullfight 2. continent 3. steward 4. archeologist 5. olive	○	1. diplomat 2. appendix 3. gallows 4. century 5. telescope
○	1. squeamish 2. lavender 3. powdery 4. important 5. concise	○	1. sarcasm 2. gas 3. much 4. graduation 5. patience
○	1. caliber 2. carpenter 3. vendor 4. force 5. isthmus	○	1. fever 2. distribution 3. protection 4. part 5. mirth

Around 492 B.C. the Persians _____ a vast expanse of _____ from northwest India to the _____ of the Aegean Sea. We might _____ that King Darius, who _____ this great empire, would have _____ satisfied with this mass of _____ and people. However, conquerors _____ enormous appetites for power which no _____ of men and land _____ to satisfy.

○
1. refueled
2. governed
3. produced
4. ratified
5. modernized

○
1. land
2. tobacco
3. teakwood
4. nylon
5. stock

○
1. votes
2. shores
3. trances
4. armories
5. blasts

○
1. kick
2. rotate
3. bark
4. yell
5. think

○
1. flooded
2. harvested
3. bordered
4. exported
5. ruled

○
1. tasted
2. stood
3. felt
4. rained
5. smelled

○
1. honey
2. envy
3. putty
4. earth
5. gossip

○
1. scuff
2. rout
3. have
4. entice
5. baffle

○
1. package
2. urn
3. flounder
4. squid
5. amount

○
1. curves
2. separates
3. relents
4. bucks
5. appears

Economic changes refer to changes in the _____ men work and earn a _____ . During the 1800s, the _____ and second Industrial Revolutions _____ many economic changes. The _____ of industry and agriculture _____ to changes in other _____ of society. Factory workers _____ to form unions. These _____ sought to win better _____ and better working conditions for the workers. At the same time, some governments started passing laws to reform working conditions.

○
1. limits
2. gypsies
3. ways
4. oars
5. doughnuts

○
1. led
2. confided
3. bawled
4. riveted
5. squeaked

○
1. quivering
2. maiming
3. whisking
4. living
5. weaning

○
1. areas
2. batches
3. tailors
4. squeals
5. trophies

○
1. dark
2. frigid
3. first
4. sunny
5. lumpy

○
1. crept
2. measured
3. began
4. folded
5. danced

○
1. sued
2. bleated
3. hollered
4. chafed
5. brought

○
1. unions
2. booths
3. violins
4. steeds
5. bags

○
1. fault
2. thaw
3. expansion
4. wrist
5. playground

○
1. wages
2. alphabets
3. tribunes
4. figs
5. gullies

The eleventh century was roughly the _____ line between the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages _____ . The Roman Catholic Church was _____ nearly supreme in the West; the Celtic and Scandinavian _____ had come into the _____; and the line against the _____ Slavs was being slowly _____ eastward. Most of Spain, and Sicily and _____ Italy, were still under Moslem _____, but Christianity remained the _____ of the native populations.

1. dividing
2. flickering
3. delaying
4. waving
5. timing

1. juicy
2. dreary
3. heathen
4. choice
5. indispensable

1. proper
2. weekly
3. yonder
4. personal
5. elegant

1. distinguished
2. pushed
3. stumbled
4. nicked
5. fermented

1. inquiringly
2. now
3. ahead
4. least
5. drearily

1. simple
2. powdery
3. fancy
4. southern
5. hollow

1. subordinates
2. fringes
3. spikes
4. anvils
5. floats

1. space
2. rule
3. hope
4. trance
5. misfortune

1. blemish
2. scramble
3. thrust
4. chef
5. fold

1. creation
2. reduction
3. scent
4. authority
5. faith

Around 2300 B.C. troubles began to _____ Egypt from inside as _____ as outside the land. The _____ rebelled at their heavy _____ and harsh life, and their _____ were voiced with violence. The _____ thought of themselves as _____ and ruled their small _____ with little reference to the _____, who was now only _____ their ruler.

○
1. sift
2. plague
3. salute
4. choose
5. vomit

○
1. colleges
2. deltas
3. thrones
4. nobles
5. wharves

○
1. damply
2. crisply
3. secretly
4. gaily
5. well

○
1. rides
2. doses
3. shawls
4. cues
5. kings

○
1. poor
2. goggles
3. rags
4. collection
5. caravan

○
1. tortillas
2. brutes
3. murders
4. frills
5. domains

○
1. anthems
2. camels
3. dams
4. taxes
5. knights

○
1. pharoah
2. dinosaur
3. somersault
4. alphabet
5. armory

○
1. burials
2. closets
3. sawmills
4. complaints
5. lifeguards

○
1. crazily
2. drearily
3. nominally
4. enthusiastically
5. crisply

Once the Russians had possession of Siberia, they _____ it for various purposes. It was a _____ source of lumber, and _____ is still the common _____ for building there today. _____ is even used to _____ roads. Siberia was a _____ of refuge for peasants who _____ to escape the severity of their _____ under brutal landlords. It was _____ a secure prison for criminals and enemies of the tsars.

1. expelled
2. tacked
3. sawed
4. stalled
5. used

1. surface
2. assassinate
3. burden
4. study
5. vault

1. greedy
2. southern
3. fine
4. coy
5. blind

1. celery
2. caravel
3. place
4. sprinkle
5. comedy

1. wheat
2. wood
3. litter
4. blood
5. steam

1. pawed
2. dislocated
3. smeared
4. sought
5. drained

1. distinction
2. anesthesia
3. material
4. pelt
5. councilor

1. asylums
2. rats
3. lives
4. recoveries
5. tales

1. Pantomime
2. Wood
3. Salve
4. Slander
5. Warmth

1. gayly
2. also
3. generally
4. less
5. sorrowfully

A *conservative* is cautious about _____ and has traditionally considered it his _____ to conserve, or keep, the _____ of the past. He _____ to "put the brake" on _____ proposals and on reforms, but he can be _____ . Opposite him on the _____, the *liberal* sees errors of _____ and present and believes in _____ . He welcomes change and is _____ to say, "Let's try it and see."

○
1. change
2. infection
3. tragedy
4. woe
5. guidance

○
1. disturbed
2. piled
3. shattered
4. stung
5. persuaded

○
1. stenographer
2. welt
3. hammer
4. duty
5. escapade

○
1. sovereign
2. witch
3. fiancée
4. left
5. sabbath

○
1. bat
2. slide
3. note
4. sea
5. best

○
1. gloss
2. strength
3. past
4. haste
5. color

○
1. tends
2. sneaks
3. casts
4. duplicates
5. influences

○
1. crashes
2. rockets
3. calicos
4. envelopes
5. reforms

○
1. bashful
2. industrious
3. radical
4. inland
5. painful

○
1. inclined
2. accumulated
3. aided
4. cheered
5. skinned

The year 1877 is known as the _____ of the Reconstruction Era. With it _____ the freedom and opportunities _____ had been hoping for. There had been sixteen _____ years of war and _____. The North had grown _____ of the problem of _____ the freed blacks.

The _____ election of 1876 put the _____ nail in the Reconstruction _____ In that election the Democrat, Samuel Tilden, opposed the Republican candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes. Tilden actually got more votes than Hayes.

1. tape
2. end
3. pawn
4. water
5. pickle

1. cooked
2. prowled
3. groaned
4. went
5. tinkled

1. cashiers
2. burdens
3. blacks
4. spiders
5. pills

1. pink
2. barefoot
3. long
4. toasty
5. foamy

1. sausage
2. melody
3. glass
4. reconstruction
5. intermission

1. weary
2. fanciful
3. bulky
4. tame
5. barren

1. crumpling
2. comparing
3. helping
4. grinding
5. rendering

1. fleshy
2. bituminous
3. upriver
4. tribal
5. presidential

1. dense
2. astute
3. clean
4. soapy
5. final

1. tortoise
2. basis
3. coffin
4. fiber
5. broom

On Thursday night this splendid gala took _____ and well fulfilled all _____. To those who were _____ present, a slight idea of the _____ may be conveyed by the _____ description or coup d'œil of the _____. The pit of the _____ was floored over _____ with the stage, thus _____ one magnificent saloon _____ from the centre boxes to the back of the stage.

○	1. lunch 2. variety 3. place 4. analysis 5. vinegar	○	1. ladle 2. ruffle 3. celery 4. bait 5. house
○	1. affectations 2. handicaps 3. immigrations 4. expectations 5. frankfurters	○	1. glove 2. navigator 3. missionary 4. sheriff 5. theater
○	1. darkly 2. broadly 3. coldly 4. sadly 5. not	○	1. hourly 2. naively 3. level 4. truly 5. loosely
○	1. museum 2. ladle 3. glacier 4. parsely 5. fete	○	1. teaching 2. healing 3. forming 4. rejoicing 5. attracting
○	1. rejoicing 2. prospering 3. following 4. screaming 5. embalming	○	1. reproaching 2. blundering 3. demoralizing 4. snoring 5. extending

The War Between the States encouraged the _____ of labor unions, which had _____ because of the Panic of 1837. _____ needed higher wages to _____ prices raised by wartime _____ and, with a million _____ under arms, were in a _____ position to demand them. In the _____ 1863 and 1864 the _____ of local unions _____ from 79 to 270.

1. stanza
2. revival
3. stallion
4. subway
5. lamb

1. baked
2. dwindled
3. waded
4. crossed
5. refused

1. Chocolates
2. Continents
3. Fertilizers
4. Workingmen
5. Tobaccos

1. harvest
2. flood
3. meet
4. export
5. graze

1. vegetation
2. inflation
3. felony
4. erosion
5. puberty

1. lagoons
2. stags
3. seals
4. men
5. straws

1. strong
2. wooden
3. miniature
4. raw
5. foamy

1. eyebrows
2. years
3. brinks
4. baskets
5. subscriptions

1. number
2. giant
3. sultan
4. facility
5. quarrel

1. burned
2. rose
3. looked
4. taught
5. chose

The Communist government has been _____ hard to make China into a _____ industrial nation. Much money has been _____ to find new mineral _____ and build new factories. The _____ resources of China are somewhat _____, but the country does _____ a good supply of _____ and iron. Many attempts to _____ the production of _____ are being made.

○	1. riveting 2. rinsing 3. trying 4. jumping 5. pawing	○	1. tended 2. limited 3. barged 4. wrecked 5. approached
○	1. vague 2. stately 3. modern 4. shrewd 5. choppy	○	1. spur 2. have 3. distinguish 4. comb 5. charter
○	1. extracted 2. positioned 3. shared 4. spent 5. disclosed	○	1. incense 2. communication 3. coal 4. mint 5. geography
○	1. landscapes 2. resources 3. furnaces 4. cavalries 5. olives	○	1. becalm 2. encircle 3. paddle 4. increase 5. captivate
○	1. bronze 2. mineral 3. coastal 4. civil 5. western	○	1. steel 2. reindeer 3. buoyancy 4. patience 5. paint

Most agriculture in Iran is carried on by _____ methods, but the government is _____ to improve agricultural practices. _____ fertile land is not _____ because of lack of _____ . Only about one-tenth of the _____ land area is cultivated.

Since _____ is light, most agriculture can be _____ on only by irrigation. _____ for irrigation flows from _____ streams through canals and underground tunnels.

1. coy
2. breathless
3. quizzical
4. primitive
5. fragrant

1. trying
2. coughing
3. pumping
4. grunting
5. drinking

1. Much
2. Aged
3. Original
4. Ebony
5. Bound

1. healed
2. detached
3. propped
4. cultivated
5. satisfied

1. matrimony
2. skin
3. nylon
4. water
5. twilight

1. total
2. articulate
3. stern
4. healthy
5. liberal

1. rice
2. craft
3. health
4. rainfall
5. rivalry

1. carried
2. plotted
3. shed
4. scratched
5. banded

1. Indigo
2. Piety
3. Water
4. Autumn
5. Morality

1. anxious
2. informal
3. mountain
4. squeamish
5. clerical

For many years Disraeli was _____ chiefly as a writer of _____ and as a picturesque _____ character. He began his _____ at the age of twenty-one by _____ a novel—*Vivian Grey* (1826). He _____ attention by appearing at _____ wearing green velvet trousers, _____ shoes adorned with silver _____, sleeves fringed with fine _____, and hair ostentatiously and foppishly done in long ringlets.

1. exasperated
2. known
3. tuned
4. paralleled
5. enticed

1. pounced
2. installed
3. stained
4. squirted
5. attracted

1. vines
2. books
3. snails
4. piles
5. sticks

1. dinners
2. autobiographies
3. stampedes
4. formulas
5. decorations

1. hoofed
2. society
3. retail
4. fluffy
5. purple

1. forlorn
2. taut
3. low
4. evil
5. specific

1. voice
2. pin
3. career
4. paint
5. sale

1. buckles
2. ridges
3. plunges
4. navies
5. buildings

1. publishing
2. clapping
3. bonding
4. compressing
5. forming

1. drama
2. bail
3. purity
4. liberty
5. lace

During the period when Russia was _____ by tsars, there was none more _____, more gargantuan in his _____, more overflowing in his _____, more strange and fascinating in _____ than Peter the Great. He _____ Russia from 1689 to 1725. Like some of the _____ tsars, he had periods of _____ and difficulty during his _____ and teens, for there were those who _____ his throne.

○
1. ruled
2. flooded
3. bordered
4. exported
5. produced

○
1. abolished
2. ruled
3. promoted
4. ratified
5. debated

○
1. sanitary
2. remedial
3. characteristic
4. plastic
5. colorful

○
1. dizzy
2. other
3. screechy
4. fantastic
5. tropical

○
1. spectators
2. valises
3. fossils
4. appetites
5. groceries

○
1. flesh
2. danger
3. pork
4. remembrance
5. bloom

○
1. crevice
2. crest
3. organ
4. chapel
5. energy

○
1. rash
2. childhood
3. rack
4. hand
5. chimpanzee

○
1. mustard
2. peppermint
3. character
4. posterity
5. silver

○
1. ventilated
2. sifted
3. hobbled
4. sought
5. milked

Mussolini and his followers seized _____ in Italy in 1922. They not only _____ communism but also other _____ that opposed their _____ . They abolished strikes by _____ and put all unions under Fascist _____ . At first these policies _____ the support of rich _____, large landowners, and factory _____ . But then Mussolini extended his _____ over landowners and business people, too. The Fascists also built up the Italian armed forces.

1. lumber 2. misconduct 3. power 4. straw 5. broth	1. control 2. ballast 3. request 4. wheat 5. saliva
1. combed 2. anchored 3. crushed 4. photographed 5. blemished	1. won 2. ran 3. skated 4. tempted 5. towed
1. eagles 2. groups 3. spaniels 4. veneers 5. remedies	1. glaciers 2. ceremonies 3. blasts 4. hammocks 5. people
1. ideas 2. checks 3. cheers 4. lofts 5. pulls	1. owners 2. figures 3. oranges 4. drums 5. ticks
1. examples 2. staples 3. mutters 4. workers 5. batons	1. control 2. refund 3. barrel 4. lumber 5. morale

Very often it is possible for the _____ to observe the behavior he is _____, either as a _____ of the community or as an _____ (for example, an anthropologist _____ a primitive community). The _____ that he is being _____ can either be known to the _____ or not. Indeed, allowing for or _____ the subject's knowledge that he is being _____ is often a problem, since many people will change their behavior if they know they are being watched.

1. specimen
2. belfry
3. scientist
4. souvenir
5. telegram

1. blessing
2. jolting
3. indexing
4. milking
5. studying

1. bridge
2. knuckle
3. member
4. spell
5. mouse

1. asylum
2. aircraft
3. egg
4. epic
5. outsider

1. studying
2. murmuring
3. vanquishing
4. lathering
5. diapering

1. ticket
2. dog
3. colt
4. fact
5. claw

1. defrosted
2. observed
3. pollinated
4. forged
5. decayed

1. farm
2. subject
3. fan
4. crank
5. macadam

1. controlling
2. bleating
3. pasteurizing
4. pollinating
5. vulcanizing

1. smouldered
2. swerved
3. observed
4. hoarded
5. reproduced

Two principles govern the workings of _____ markets in the Soviet Union: _____ have a duty to _____, and a right to _____. The duty to work _____ the duty to engage in "_____ useful labor," and not to be an _____ or to live off of _____ profit. Private profiteers are _____ "parasites" in the Soviet Union--_____ who reap the reward of the economy's production without contributing to it.

1. labor
2. flinty
3. bogus
4. crimson
5. kinetic

1. Skunks
2. Spiders
3. Workers
4. Graves
5. Pickles

1. forage
2. work
3. trail
4. repeal
5. flower

1. raffle
2. paddle
3. photograph
4. work
5. roar

1. means
2. swells
3. damages
4. imitates
5. skips

1. musically
2. stubbornly
3. orally
4. breathlessly
5. socially

1. orator
2. idler
3. allotment
4. option
5. office

1. private
2. tattered
3. sticky
4. sensual
5. fickle

1. refrained
2. wilted
3. considered
4. pasteurized
5. curdled

1. people
2. dogs
3. chipmunks
4. cowboys
5. spoons

There is a cliché to the _____ that the American _____ is characterized by "big _____," "big labor," and "big _____." Government expenditures, it is _____, have been rising disproportionately _____ in recent decades and have _____ reached alarming proportions. This _____ several quantitative questions: How does one _____ the economic importance of _____ relative to the private economy? How rapidly has the relative importance of government been rising and why? What are the major purposes of public expenditure?

○
1. basket
2. player
3. subway
4. master
5. effect

○
1. leopard
2. onion
3. parlor
4. economy
5. rock

○
1. rhythm
2. abrasion
3. hamburger
4. butter
5. business

○
1. scripture
2. conservation
3. religion
4. teakwood
5. government

○
1. labeled
2. wired
3. cooked
4. said
5. dyed

○
1. thirstily
2. resolutely
3. numbly
4. fast
5. orally

○
1. stoutly
2. snugly
3. absently
4. damply
5. now

○
1. nibbles
2. suggests
3. endangers
4. molds
5. pelts

○
1. measure
2. splash
3. impoverish
4. salute
5. ravage

○
1. government
2. amnesia
3. monogamy
4. ceremony
5. aptitude

The basic socialization of the child takes _____ in the family. All the _____ ideas, muscular skills, and _____ are acquired in the _____. Some of the things _____ learned are deliberately and _____ taught the child by the _____, older siblings, and other _____ relatives. The child also _____ a great deal nondeliberately--that is, _____. This is especially true of basic attitudes and values.

1. ordinance
2. ancestry
3. analysis
4. vinegar
5. place

1. feudal
2. fundamental
3. soggy
4. wanton
5. dirty

1. vandals
2. chemists
3. troopers
4. scholars
5. norms

1. epidemic
2. peach
3. coat
4. home
5. faction

1. narrowly
2. stiffly
3. ornately
4. thus
5. evasively

1. thirstily
2. loudly
3. consciously
4. dangerously
5. numbly

1. dunces
2. pillars
3. parents
4. gorillas
5. cows

1. porous
2. close
3. lavender
4. circular
5. eastern

1. learns
2. sterilizes
3. singes
4. pokes
5. lathers

1. underwater
2. unconsciously
3. downstream
4. horizontally
5. hotly

Each person begins his first course in _____ with a different set of _____ notions about what _____ is. Some assume they will _____ to "psych out" all their _____; some are afraid of what they might _____ about themselves; some are _____ that psychology is merely _____ sense. None of these _____ is likely to be found _____. Perhaps the wisest course for a student to follow is to be actively curious and to have as few preconceived notions as possible.

1. passion
2. ordinance
3. psychology
4. attitude
5. screaming

1. purple
2. crimson
3. preconceived
4. dilapidated
5. malicious

1. strength
2. diet
3. prevention
4. psychology
5. allotment

1. contribute
2. learn
3. flirt
4. subscribe
5. eat

1. cones
2. cairns
3. orifices
4. friends
5. manacles

1. pollute
2. snicker
3. chain
4. persecute
5. learn

1. crispy
2. torrid
3. positive
4. frozen
5. carnivorous

1. tattered
2. common
3. numb
4. stupid
5. sly

1. cathedrals
2. institutions
3. abolitions
4. telegraphs
5. anticipations

1. flaccid
2. accurate
3. laconic
4. sinuous
5. tremulous

The Greeks carried with them to the _____ their pride of ancestry—their _____, customs, philosophy, arts, and _____ . They were a part of Greece _____ abroad. To them, all non-Greeks were _____ . They shared the trade of the Mediterranean with the Phoenicians, _____ those Phoenicians who traded and _____ from the city of Carthage in North Africa, but they _____ with no one the _____ to transplant and ripen their _____ .

○
1. resins
2. trails
3. colonies
4. pipelines
5. calendars

○
1. wistfully
2. nationally
3. earnestly
4. especially
5. briskly

○
1. thorns
2. attitudes
3. jurors
4. acknowledgements
5. disks

○
1. governed
2. occupied
3. enforced
4. educated
5. debated

○
1. mistletoe
2. literature
3. gratitude
4. synopsis
5. interpretation

○
1. resisted
2. resumed
3. shared
4. rehearsed
5. amassed

○
1. withheld
2. torn
3. advertised
4. computed
5. planted

○
1. wheat
2. crystal
3. joy
4. money
5. ability

○
1. freighters
2. barbarians
3. commandments
4. conquests
5. wharves

○
1. livery
2. margin
3. chinaware
4. declaration
5. civilization

An American ambassador in an unnamed _____ interpreted incorrectly the significance of _____ as it was used in _____ by local diplomats. An _____ tardiness in their _____ is equivalent to five _____ by ours, fifty or fifty-five _____ to four minutes, forty-five _____ to three minutes, and so on for _____ official visits. By their _____ the local diplomats felt they couldn't arrive exactly on time: this punctuality might be interpreted locally as an act relinquishing their freedom of action to the United States.

1. country
2. epidemic
3. snowball
4. belfry
5. daydream

1. minutes
2. claimants
3. mounts
4. vandals
5. burglars

1. huckleberry
2. time
3. gloss
4. ivory
5. wood

1. guppies
2. cameras
3. minutes
4. cowboys
5. cults

1. rectangles
2. recipes
3. visits
4. bundles
5. raffles

1. minutes
2. spits
3. pans
4. omens
5. paupers

1. eye's
2. elk's
3. axiom's
4. hour's
5. aunt's

1. soggy
2. watery
3. daytime
4. hungry
5. frozen

1. minister
2. system
3. device
4. dungeon
5. serpent

1. tariffs
2. standards
3. emperors
4. poems
5. peddlers

The black man's struggle against prejudice and _____ in the United States _____ nearly as soon as the _____ blacks came to America. At first the _____ took the forms of _____ acts of resistance, a _____ of many to become the child-like _____ that the slavery system _____ they become, and occasionally, _____ revolts. Later, political protest against _____ and discrimination developed.

( )
1. denomination
2. division
3. discrimination
4. transportation
5. recollection

( )
1. whispered
2. began
3. screamed
4. smiled
5. slept

( )
1. atomic
2. titanic
3. frozen
4. amber
5. first

( )
1. basket
2. rubber
3. struggle
4. vegetable
5. pencil

( )
1. hoofed
2. molecular
3. amber
4. maroon
5. individual

( )
1. minister
2. mound
3. cottage
4. refusal
5. specimen

( )
1. pumps
2. lookouts
3. creatures
4. epidemics
5. checks

( )
1. complained
2. whispered
3. proceeded
4. demanded
5. preceded

( )
1. slave
2. novel
3. slack
4. nasal
5. gaseous

( )
1. neurosis
2. slavery
3. ecology
4. exogamy
5. technology

In many other precincts, though, the _____ is a party official in _____ only. In such cases, he _____ little influence on the _____ of his precinct, and the _____ voter never sees a _____ except possibly a few _____ before election. This _____ of affairs may be due to the _____ of the committeeman's _____ in the particular area, or simply to general apathy.

1. 1. committeeman
   2. veil
   3. intellectual
   4. closet
   5. inscription

2. 1. art
   2. name
   3. cash
   4. straw
   5. pride

3. 1. travels
   2. cooks
   3. cements
   4. exerts
   5. swells

4. 1. heirlooms
   2. closets
   3. cupcakes
   4. people
   5. abdomens

5. 1. average
   2. sticky
   3. crimson
   4. thick
   5. maroon

6. 1. scrap
   2. wheel
   3. grave
   4. chimpanzee
   5. committeeman

7. 1. days
   2. ideas
   3. stones
   4. dashes
   5. files

8. 1. state
   2. vacuum
   3. fountain
   4. velocity
   5. graft

9. 1. moon
   2. rectangle
   3. laundry
   4. linoleum
   5. weakness

10. 1. party
    2. daisy
    3. tent
    4. oven
    5. veil

The basic beliefs behind American _____ policy had changed during the _____ following World War I. In the _____ of the long-range _____ and the guided _____, it was no longer _____ for a nation to _____ itself from world problems. The _____ of the Age of the Atomic Bomb _____ up whole new problems _____ dreamed of before by man.

○	1. foreign 2. conjugal 3. bronze 4. polar 5. tropic	1. amphibious 2. possible 3. gorgeous 4. sensual 5. frozen
○	1. galas 2. circuits 3. raisins 4. impurities 5. years	1. isolate 2. applaud 3. crisscross 4. twitch 5. somersault
○	1. cartridge 2. age 3. terminal 4. taxicab 5. pillow	1. hunting 2. coming 3. bumping 4. baiting 5. smearing
○	1. ice 2. bomb 3. raffle 4. trance 5. alarm	1. opened 2. chuckled 3. phoned 4. gobbled 5. kicked
○	1. dynasty 2. shark 3. pickle 4. missile 5. cupcake	1. suspiciously 2. fiercely 3. never 4. exactly 5. ideally

The history of the writing of the _____ state constitutions is to a _____ extent the history of the _____ between two ideals of _____. The conflict can be _____, of course, for there was _____ agreement on structural _____. Most of the state _____ worked out in written _____ the structure of _____ that had existed in the colonies, all the way from governors, two-house legislatures, and judicial systems, to the forms of local government.

○	1. robust 2. banal 3. first 4. stiff 5. brown	○	1. ebony 2. voluptuous 3. considerable 4. vacant 5. thermal
○	1. bogus 2. large 3. purple 4. numb 5. cozy	○	1. claws 2. nipples 3. plaques 4. freckles 5. details
○	1. monitor 2. grass 3. abstract 4. conflict 5. multitude	○	1. paranoids 2. delusions 3. constitutions 4. pharoahs 5. textiles
○	1. impeachment 2. output 3. government 4. relief 5. indictment	○	1. form 2. society 3. census 4. prophecy 5. ham
○	1. loaned 2. staggered 3. exaggerated 4. poached 5. preoccupied	○	1. monopoly 2. expansion 3. tobacco 4. government 5. architecture

People who save money instead of spending it _____ the demand for consumer _____. They are, however, accumulating _____, which is essential for _____ growth. Their savings are _____ in securities or deposited in _____. A sizable proportion of the _____ deposits is invested in _____ loans for the construction of _____ and buildings, and in _____ loans for the purchase of materials and machinery.

1. contrive
2. humiliate
3. enthrall
4. decrease
5. stupefy

1. pikes
2. quarts
3. bricks
4. goods
5. salts

1. slavery
2. affection
3. suspense
4. fatigue
5. capital

1. knightly
2. economic
3. feudal
4. bilateral
5. homespun

1. lisped
2. tarnished
3. nicked
4. invested
5. quenched

1. razors
2. cramps
3. seasons
4. cupcakes
5. banks

1. tough
2. terse
3. bank
4. tame
5. ebony

1. mortgage
2. inborn
3. brave
4. amber
5. stubby

1. disks
2. straws
3. homes
4. sports
5. irons

1. sacred
2. business
3. golden
4. ruddy
5. virile

Under the tsars who preceded Peter, _____ were often kept _____ from the Russians. If an _____ Russian was seen conversing or _____ with a foreigner, he was _____ . Marriage between Russians and _____ was discouraged. One Danish _____ managed to meet a Russian _____, and eventually they were _____, but the wife was _____ allowed to leave the country.

○
1. goggles
2. projectors
3. coals
4. foreigners
5. meters

○
1. proportions
2. foreigners
3. sections
4. abbots
5. vacations

○
1. plugged
2. rhymed
3. painted
4. wilted
5. isolated

○
1. moment
2. casserole
3. ambassador
4. monopoly
5. glacier

○
1. aided
2. expanded
3. engraved
4. amputated
5. unauthorized

○
1. vibration
2. woman
3. magnet
4. smudge
5. crystal

○
1. melting
2. visiting
3. tearing
4. spitting
5. modeling

○
1. contained
2. clumped
3. vacated
4. explored
5. married

○
1. counterfeit
2. common
3. radiant
4. suspect
5. prickly

○
1. hotly
2. sweetly
3. gaily
4. not
5. craftily

Although medieval man was not _____, there were basic assumptions in his _____ which he believed to be _____ and unchanging. He had a _____ outlook that conditioned his _____ of life and thought and _____ him different from the Greeks and Romans who had _____ him. The welfare of his _____ was of greater importance to _____ man than the state of his _____ .

○
1. hurried
2. static
3. potential
4. vertical
5. welcome

○
1. remitted
2. made
3. colored
4. named
5. saw

○
1. longitude
2. rooster
3. pea
4. carrot
5. life

○
1. removed
2. adopted
3. flung
4. read
5. preceded

○
1. irregular
2. obstinate
3. singular
4. immense
5. eternal

○
1. shelter
2. approval
3. pony
4. soul
5. ram

○
1. fickle
2. vacant
3. crimson
4. sufficient
5. spiritual

○
1. illegal
2. considerate
3. equal
4. medieval
5. steamy

○
1. way
2. load
3. university
4. gorge
5. incident

○
1. pelt
2. body
3. shoulder
4. tube
5. typhoon

Many Greeks of the great _____ maintained intact the Homeric _____ in the gods and _____ of Olympus. The Athenians _____ to be descendants of Ion, a _____ of Apollo, and they were _____ prepared to see a _____ or goddess on earth at any _____ . Pisistratus capitalized on Athenian _____ to regain power after having been _____ from the city or so the historian Herodotus tells us.

1. shares
2. centuries
3. charms
4. glows
5. treads

1. directly
2. damply
3. quite
4. rudely
5. lightly

1. belief
2. option
3. look
4. shoulder
5. hilltop

1. mess
2. conductor
3. hole
4. typhoon
5. god

1. parks
2. delicatessens
3. goddesses
4. prescriptions
5. constellations

1. shaft
2. time
3. literature
4. wave
5. hair

1. pasteurized
2. revolved
3. shopped
4. claimed
5. quaked

1. mischief
2. comment
3. credulity
4. determination
5. honey

1. flick
2. son
3. throng
4. basement
5. bleach

1. heaved
2. bombarded
3. mowed
4. exiled
5. prefixed

A psychotic is an individual who is almost always _____ in a mental hospital. He is _____ by severe disruptions in his _____ which deviate considerably from _____ patterns you or I _____. Often psychotics have a _____ of hurting themselves or others or _____ to be so _____ that they must be _____ for and watched over _____ constantly. Some psychotics become so "regressed" after being placed in an institution that they even lose speech and become mute.

1. circled
2. relished
3. milked
4. retained
5. copied

1. homeland
2. dawn
3. union
4. pickle
5. history

1. distinguished
2. manufactured
3. cooked
4. baked
5. diapered

1. shrink
2. plead
3. kick
4. squat
5. appear

1. nose
2. behavior
3. basket
4. pickle
5. abdomen

1. lethargic
2. crusty
3. thick
4. mistaken
5. bald

1. dark
2. numb
3. warm
4. behavior
5. brown

1. phoned
2. farmed
3. cared
4. spurred
5. whinnied

1. exhibit
2. defrost
3. crank
4. snub
5. drink

1. luckily
2. ornately
3. boldly
4. naively
5. almost

Every productive business is an active _____ between labor and _____, those who have an _____ interest in American business. In this _____, where there are so many _____ publicized labor disputes, this _____ will be challenged from _____ quarters. From comments frequently _____, one gets the impression that _____ people believe there is a _____ friction, strife, and separation of interest between those who work and those who own the tools and equipment. People who believe this do not understand the free-enterprise system.

1. vacuum
2. heathen
3. partnership
4. caption
5. projector

1. lumberjacks
2. investors
3. swimmers
4. basemen
5. serpents

1. amphibious
2. ownership
3. impossible
4. immature
5. amber

1. mosquito
2. load
3. cone
4. country
5. rowboat

1. divinely
2. politely
3. severely
4. secretly
5. widely

1. statement
2. attraction
3. corridor
4. coat
5. daydream

1. diffuse
2. sensual
3. hopeful
4. soggy
5. many

1. shed
2. fastened
3. hugged
4. looted
5. heard

1. perpetual
2. abrupt
3. sole
4. most
5. fanciful

1. modern
2. provincial
3. ceaseless
4. slack
5. nutritious

The new American government had _____ got upon its _____ when it was assailed by _____ from the strife of Europe and the _____ of deciding upon its _____ to the international struggle _____ by the French Revolution. Should it _____ neutral in this, the _____ European war since the _____ nation had attained its _____? If so, what neutral rights should it claim, and how should it enforce them?

1. thirstily
2. nightly
3. hardly
4. orally
5. darkly

1. geese
2. evasions
3. mice
4. faces
5. feet

1. barnacles
2. entrances
3. aunts
4. fountains
5. reverberations

1. necessity
2. refrigerator
3. customer
4. humidity
5. surplus

1. telegraph
2. attitude
3. bat
4. whistle
5. gaze

1. milked
2. wondered
3. nibbled
4. precipitated
5. impeached

1. remain
2. discriminate
3. giggle
4. endanger
5. stomach

1. thick
2. first
3. fleet
4. raw
5. oral

1. young
2. literal
3. smooth
4. heavy
5. bald

1. flatboat
2. dairy
3. pantheon
4. independence
5. reservation

If the Monroe Doctrine was the most _____ foreign-policy doctrine in the _____ half of the 19th _____ in America, the Manifest Destiny _____ its influence in the _____ half of the _____. It is a period _____ by expansionism in _____ and practice. Some Americans _____ that the United States was _____ to expand to the Pacific--and even from the Arctic to the Caribbean. They believed that the American dream of equality would best be realized in the West.

1. jovial
2. mute
3. delicious
4. important
5. cadaverous

1. stout
2. first
3. crusty
4. acrid
5. nasal

1. heirloom
2. rudder
3. sultan
4. century
5. basket

1. bleated
2. beaded
3. sailed
4. heated
5. shared

1. bland
2. numb
3. second
4. raw
5. bald

1. bounce
2. centruy
3. wharf
4. burden
5. entrance

1. crossed
2. startled
3. whittled
4. marked
5. cleaned

1. spirit
2. ecology
3. deerskin
4. sanitation
5. mahogany

1. secreted
2. delayed
3. palpitated
4. yelped
5. felt

1. embalmed
2. impeached
3. pervaded
4. destined
5. fastened

Communism is any social system in which the _____ and services that sustain _____ are held in _____ by all the people in a _____ society and are _____ to them as needed. _____ this definition, one could _____ that quite a few _____ societies are Communistic in _____. However, when most people _____ of communism, they are referring to Marxist or so-called "Scientific Socialism."

1. barnacles
2. closets
3. baskets
4. pickles
5. goods

1. variety
2. planting
3. ability
4. life
5. trouble

1. sanitation
2. treatment
3. common
4. mahogany
5. victory

1. given
2. flapped
3. harmed
4. capsized
5. walloped

1. toasted
2. alerted
3. vulcanized
4. disgorged
5. distributed

1. Using
2. Dyeing
3. Slicing
4. Twitching
5. Whittling

1. coach
2. interview
3. quit
4. claim
5. stagger

1. primitive
2. purple
3. numb
4. brown
5. emerald

1. man
2. grass
3. nature
4. sediment
5. flight

1. toot
2. blush
3. speak
4. drink
5. tinkle

Decision-making means choosing among possible _____ of action. It also _____ to the search for _____, to decisions about what _____ will be treated, and to how _____ decisions will be put into _____. Each President goes about the _____ of decision-making in a _____ way. However, there are _____ factors which influence the _____ of all Presidents and are common to decision-making in general.

1. torrents
2. courses
3. onions
4. wagons
5. sirens

1. raffles
2. swings
3. refers
4. jerks
5. grates

1. loudspeakers
2. pals
3. accommodations
4. abstracts
5. alternatives

1. fountains
2. spills
3. waves
4. problems
5. landscapes

1. foamy
2. policy
3. flowery
4. zealous
5. tattered

1. sourdough
2. effect
3. temptation
4. diagnosis
5. detention

1. spell
2. treasure
3. process
4. pigeon
5. entrance

1. kinetic
2. culinary
3. vacant
4. furry
5. different

1. several
2. illicit
3. jovial
4. leathery
5. fallow

1. engines
2. ghosts
3. decisions
4. exhibits
5. shafts

Obviously, man cannot live without _____. Like every other living _____, as the imperious first _____ of continued existence, the _____ being must eat. And this _____ prerequisite is less to be _____ for granted than at first _____, for the human _____ is not, in itself, a _____ efficient mechanism for _____. From each one hundred calories of food it consumes, it can deliver only about twenty calories of mechanical energy.

1. 1. bounce
   2. calico
   3. bread
   4. asylum
   5. flannel

2. 1. thing
   2. flake
   3. gully
   4. oven
   5. crater

3. 1. palm
   2. tin
   3. sieve
   4. spine
   5. rule

4. 1. aloof
   2. stern
   3. human
   4. jerky
   5. gaudy

5. 1. fresh
   2. damp
   3. first
   4. beige
   5. dead

6. 1. stalled
   2. devoured
   3. muttered
   4. hunted
   5. taken

7. 1. sleeps
   2. bites
   3. cajoles
   4. mollifies
   5. appears

8. 1. atlas
   2. stagecoach
   3. steamer
   4. organism
   5. throne

9. 1. highly
   2. thirstily
   3. densely
   4. gently
   5. stiffly

10. 1. pollution
    2. passage
    3. cargo
    4. survival
    5. demography

Learning is usually defined as a lasting change in _____ that results from experience. The _____ to swim, for example, _____ from the experience of _____ with water in certain _____. In any learning _____--and virtually every situation in _____ is one in which _____ can take place--it is _____ to identify stimuli and _____. Stimuli are units of the environment that one can respond to--such as the properties of water, in the case of swimming.

○
1. behavior
2. geography
3. attraction
4. venom
5. foolishness

○
1. publicity
2. geometry
3. ability
4. party
5. geography

○
1. canters
2. results
3. roams
4. protrudes
5. misleads

○
1. crumbling
2. interacting
3. giggling
4. twitching
5. chuckling

○
1. colors
2. ways
3. hubs
4. crows
5. epics

○
1. garrison
2. cannon
3. situation
4. fountain
5. canteen

○
1. poverty
2. egotism
3. life
4. detention
5. ivory

○
1. farming
2. stroking
3. cluttering
4. lacing
5. learning

○
1. sly
2. sticky
3. jovial
4. fragrant
5. possible

○
1. subways
2. rocks
3. tents
4. feathers
5. responses

The architects who planned the Egyptian pyramids _____ them with a strong, _____ base, and the _____ have withstood the punishment of _____ centuries. Men who design _____ long-span bridges allow for _____ swaying in strong wind, because _____ with "bend" are less _____ to break. If psychologists could _____ personalities as engineers and _____ design structures, they would specify a strong, solid base, and enough flexibility to prevent breaking.

○
1. snuggled
2. designed
3. embarrassed
4. paddled
5. slammed

○
1. warm
2. solid
3. mute
4. late
5. raw

○
1. daydreams
2. bibliographies
3. structures
4. screams
5. diets

○
1. many
2. dreary
3. somber
4. favorite
5. grand

○
1. hope's
2. today's
3. grain's
4. worry's
5. competition's

○
1. stark
2. broad
3. novel
4. some
5. jocular

○
1. mothers
2. bridges
3. words
4. orators
5. asylums

○
1. malicious
2. likely
3. arid
4. orange
5. squalid

○
1. inoculate
2. recapitulate
3. bluff
4. design
5. number

○
1. misers
2. architects
3. widows
4. sharks
5. ranges

Ethologists have found that the _____ and experience of more _____ animals (such as insects or _____) are less flexible, or _____ stereotyped, than the _____ of higher animals, such as _____ or humans. Stereotyped behaviors _____ of patterns of _____ that cannot change readily in _____ to changes in the _____. They work well only if the environment stays as it was when the behavior pattern evolved.

1. hamburger 2. poverty 3. crater 4. behavior 5. tortoise	1. straws 2. apes 3. logs 4. barns 5. hams
1. kinetic 2. primitive 3. culinary 4. tattered 5. titanic	1. drawl 2. peep 3. snore 4. consist 5. roar
1. sarcasm 2. soil 3. calico 4. venom 5. fish	1. mounds 2. responses 3. gnats 4. dinosaurs 5. trailers
1. more 2. noisily 3. wistfully 4. stoutly 5. fragrantly	1. ice 2. wood 3. response 4. congress 5. punch
1. audition 2. circuit 3. laxative 4. kerchief 5. behavior	1. conflict 2. ancestor 3. environment 4. hostage 5. landlord

The theory and structure of Confederate _____ cost the South less than did the _____ of its civilian _____. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, the Vice-President, a _____ neurotic, made a fetish of _____ rights, opposed the draft and _____ restrictions on civil liberties, and _____ President Jefferson Davis. The President's Cabinet, _____ undistinguished, squabbled constantly, failed to _____ the confidence of its _____ or the Congress, and suffered from Davis's continuing changes of mind and personnel. Davis was himself ill cast.

1. censorship
2. humanism
3. polyandry
4. government
5. conformity

1. disks
2. banners
3. laxatives
4. shortcomings
5. knuckles

1. valentines
2. pastures
3. acorns
4. leaders
5. eggs

1. chilly
2. pickled
3. brilliant
4. barefoot
5. purple

1. frantic
2. perilous
3. edible
4. nasal
5. state

1. eastern
2. wartime
3. crusty
4. foamy
5. nuptial

1. detested
2. parked
3. combed
4. rotated
5. pasteurized

1. intently
2. nightly
3. ornately
4. largely
5. snugly

1. fondle
2. hoard
3. dye
4. cuddle
5. win

1. chief
2. dinosaur
3. razor
4. gypsy
5. beast

The Secretariat is divided into _____--foreign affairs, agitation and _____, political administration of the _____, education, and culture. How many _____ there are, how they are _____, and how they do their _____ is not known. But _____ is a witness to the _____ and stamina of the Secretariat and the _____ it heads. For both Stalin and Khrushchev it was a _____ step from leadership of the Secretariat to undisputed leadership of the entire nation.

1. hoppers
2. minerals
3. canyons
4. anthems
5. sections

1. fertilizer
2. propaganda
3. drainage
4. produce
5. bauxite

1. flax
2. steamer
3. military
4. canyon
5. fortress

1. sections
2. umbrellas
3. snowflakes
4. igloos
5. snails

1. raffled
2. staffed
3. smouldered
4. snarled
5. vulcanized

1. lamb
2. work
3. fish
4. grave
5. skunk

1. stock
2. college
3. fertilizer
4. botany
5. history

1. map
2. rock
3. dingo
4. power
5. glove

1. wharf
2. party
3. shaft
4. affection
5. flake

1. small
2. prepaid
3. mystical
4. nasal
5. foamy

Sociology is the scientific study of the _____ aspects of human life. It is a _____ of knowledge, compiled by the _____ method, about human interaction. By _____ we mean reciprocal stimulation and _____ between two or more _____. Sociologists, therefore, are concerned with _____, the social context, the _____ group.

People everywhere deal with one another as _____ of groups. Only in the _____ exceptional cases do individuals survive in isolation, and such isolation is never absolute.

1. social
2. amber
3. frigid
4. mute
5. foamy

1. lunches
2. daydreams
3. oxen
4. novels
5. people

1. dime
2. skunk
3. body
4. zebra
5. cupcake

1. silk
2. man
3. ivory
4. cheese
5. ham

1. fluffy
2. raw
3. scientific
4. amber
5. mammoth

1. crimson
2. emerald
3. purple
4. human
5. amber

1. transportation
2. propulsion
3. interaction
4. composition
5. denomination

1. telescopes
2. baskets
3. hemlocks
4. gills
5. members

1. response
2. graduation
3. tradition
4. velocity
5. superstition

1. dustiest
2. crudest
3. holiest
4. smoothest
5. most

In 1966 the American economy, which had _____ five uninterrupted years of _____, achieved historic highs in _____, personal income, investments, and _____. Gross National Product (GNP) was over $700 billion. _____ that GNP is defined as the _____ value of all the _____ and services produced in a _____ in a given year. It is the _____ total of the value of all of the _____, cosmetics, schoolbooks, dresses, haircuts, doctors' fees, tractors, space vehicles, and the like turned out by the economy during a twelve-month period.

○
1. experienced
2. drilled
3. mingled
4. pecked
5. invited

○
1. transportation
2. memory
3. expansion
4. merchandise
5. deformity

○
1. stags
2. bunts
3. spoons
4. profits
5. cults

○
1. conviction
2. attraction
3. difficulty
4. evasion
5. production

○
1. Remember
2. Draw
3. Rejuvenate
4. Transcribe
5. Circumvent

○
1. lenient
2. musty
3. dollar
4. impromptu
5. fragrant

○
1. legends
2. packets
3. chairmen
4. goods
5. snobs

○
1. country
2. hammock
3. spell
4. biscuit
5. sparrow

○
1. sum
2. sleepy
3. natural
4. musical
5. fiery

○
1. scowls
2. dictions
3. chases
4. automobiles
5. breadths

On the whole, the United States _____ its new role of _____ leadership with surprising _____. It took the initiative in _____ the United Nations and _____ one of its most _____ members and the largest _____ to its treasury. When Soviet _____ impaired the effectiveness of the U.N., the United States _____ the right of _____ self-defense fortunately safeguarded by the U.N. Charter.

1. 1. crisscrossed
   2. embarrassed
   3. pasteurized
   4. skinned
   5. accepted

2. 1. world
   2. numb
   3. lewd
   4. brown
   5. fallow

3. 1. improvement
   2. equanimity
   3. bondage
   4. hemlock
   5. jade

4. 1. founding
   2. whacking
   3. whipping
   4. amputating
   5. cracking

5. 1. eased
   2. jerked
   3. became
   4. disgorged
   5. colored

6. 1. loyal
   2. rustic
   3. bloody
   4. crimson
   5. indigo

7. 1. pauper
   2. cobbler
   3. vertebrate
   4. astronomer
   5. contributor

8. 1. eucalyptus
   2. nylon
   3. altitude
   4. transportation
   5. obstructionism

9. 1. twitched
   2. pictured
   3. invoked
   4. blurted
   5. poked

10. 1. incandescent
    2. kinetic
    3. collective
    4. frozen
    5. voluptuous

The term primary group was first used by _____ Charles Horton Cooley, who _____ it the nursery of _____ nature. Primary groups are _____ by the quality of the _____ that exist among their _____. These relationships are of an _____, personal nature, prolonged in _____, and involving the total _____ of the participants. Familiar _____ groups include families and children's play groups. Close friendship groups are also primary.

1. thermometer
2. parrot
3. mosquito
4. sociologist
5. chipmunk

1. called
2. showered
3. taught
4. wedged
5. glued

1. steep
2. lurid
3. convex
4. federal
5. human

1. distinguished
2. whacked
3. matriculated
4. drafted
5. prevented

1. pickles
2. relationships
3. stripes
4. epidemics
5. choreographies

1. tongues
2. temples
3. diets
4. members
5. oceans

1. iridescent
2. incapable
3. immortal
4. amber
5. intimate

1. soil
2. milk
3. wire
4. time
5. ink

1. captions
2. personalities
3. residues
4. hallucinations
5. cottages

1. sticky
2. crimson
3. primary
4. dental
5. omnipotent

The Parliament unquestionably possesses a _____ authority to regulate the _____ of Great Britain and all her _____. Such an authority is _____ to the relation between a _____ country and her colonies and _____ for the common _____ of all. He who _____ these provinces as states _____ from the British Empire _____ very slender notions of justice or of their interests.

1. crunchy
2. diffuse
3. legal
4. soggy
5. rickety

1. trade
2. range
3. vein
4. league
5. office

1. cattlemen
2. produce
3. bisons
4. olives
5. colonies

1. hollow
2. earthy
3. mahogany
4. essential
5. savory

1. vicious
2. floral
3. mother
4. sneaky
5. lean

1. faulty
2. necessary
3. explicit
4. nervous
5. grouchy

1. star
2. staple
3. good
4. aircraft
5. lavatory

1. startles
2. considers
3. interviews
4. murmurs
5. cranks

1. watery
2. distinct
3. lonely
4. silent
5. stiff

1. drinks
2. docks
3. fans
4. has
5. nibbles

City administration also came in for some careful _____ during the progressive era. _____ of dishonest practices among _____ politicians shocked the _____. But the graft in _____ government was also vigorously _____ in interviews given the _____ William Riordan. A careful _____ was made between "dishonest _____" and "honest graft," by George Washington Plunkitt, one who _____ from such practices. In spite of such "defenses," various reforms were instituted to make municipal governments less corrupt, more efficient, and more responsive to popular control.

1. 1. chalk
   2. burden
   3. examination
   4. energy
   5. bundle

2. 1. Rice
   2. Exposure
   3. Grass
   4. Rock
   5. Amber

3. 1. frozen
   2. orange
   3. wooden
   4. natal
   5. local

4. 1. oriole
   2. hose
   3. tray
   4. public
   5. hoist

5. 1. city
   2. mahogany
   3. woolen
   4. watery
   5. thick

6. 1. defended
   2. pasteurized
   3. paddled
   4. crisscrossed
   5. snuggled

7. 1. carat
   2. granite
   3. reporter
   4. glacier
   5. tornado

8. 1. grave
   2. planting
   3. surfacing
   4. obstacle
   5. distinction

9. 1. union
   2. drama
   3. stone
   4. graft
   5. sense

10. 1. distributed
    2. profited
    3. trotted
    4. estimated
    5. protruded

SPPED

FORM
85
SS

TEST DEVELOPMENT NOTEBOOK

Answer Key
for Multiple-Choice
Cloze Exercises
TEXTUAL DOMAIN
Social Studies

Revised 1977

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Divisions of Research and Evaluation
Albany, New York 12234
1976

TM 130 057 (272)

SPPED: System for Pupil and Program Evaluation and Development

TEST DEVELOPMENT NOTEBOOK

Answer Key for

Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises

TEXTUAL DOMAIN

SOCIAL STUDIES

For use with SPPED Form 81, Test Development Notebook Multiple-Choice Cloze Exercises, Revised 1977.

The University Of The State Of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
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November 1977

TDN: Multiple-Choice Cloze--Answer Key

TEXTUAL DOMAIN: Social Studies (SS)

Position of answer corresponds with position of item on exercise page.

Difficulty Level 1	SS 1-1					
	2 1 2					
Difficulty Level 2	SS 2-1	SS 2-2	SS 2-3	SS 2-4	SS 2-5	SS 2-6
	3 3 2	3 2 1	3 3 3	2 3 3	1 3 2	1 2 3
	SS 2-7	SS 2-8	SS 2-9	SS 2-10		
	2 3 3	1 3 2	3 2 2	2 3 2		
Difficulty Level 3	SS 3-1	SS 3-2	SS 3-3	SS 3-4	SS 3-5	SS 3-6
	2 3 3	3 1 1	2 3 2	3 2 2	2 1 3	2 3 2

	SS 3-7	SS 3-8	SS 3-9	SS 3-10	SS 3-11	SS 3-12
	1 3 2	2 3 1	1 2 3	1 2 1	1 3 3	3 1 1
	SS 3-13	SS 3-14				
	1 3 3 4 1	2 3 4 2 1				
Difficulty Level 4	SS 4-1	SS 4-2	SS 4-3	SS 4-4	SS 4-5	SS 4-6
	1 1 1	2 1 1	3 3 1	1 1 2	2 2 1	1 1 3
	SS 4-7	SS 4-8	SS 4-9	SS 4-10	SS 4-11	SS 4-12
	2 2 1	3 4 3 3 3	4 2 1 2 4	4 4 3 3 4	2 3 3 3 4	3 2 2 1 2
	SS 4-13	SS 4-14	SS 4-15	SS 4-16	SS 4-17	SS 4-18
	2 2 1 4 1	1 1 2 2 3	1 4 3 1 4	1 1 1 4 3	1 4 2 4 2	3 2 3 4 3

	SS 4-19	SS 4-20	SS 4-21	SS 4-22	SS 4-23	SS 4-24
	2	4 3	4 4	4 3	4 2	3 1
	3	1 3	3 4	2 4	1 4	4 2
	4	4 1	1 1	3 1	2 1	2 1
	3	4 4	2 1	2 1	1 2	5 4
	4	3 2	1 4	2 4	2 4	4 4
Difficulty Level 5	SS 5-1	SS 5-2	SS 5-3	SS 5-4	SS 5-5	SS 5-6
	4	2	2	2	4	4
	1	3	1	2	1	2
	2	4	4	1	3	2
	2	1	4	1	1	3
	4	1	3	2	3	2
	SS 5-7	SS 5-8	SS 5-9	SS 5-10	SS 5-11	SS 5-12
	4	4	3	2	1	2
	4	1	1	2	3	4
	4	3	3	2	4	4
	2	3	2	3	2	3
	1	3	1	3	3	2
	SS 5-13	SS 5-14	SS 5-15	SS 5-16	SS 5-17	SS 5-18
	2	1	1	3 4	1 1	4 1
	3	2	1	1 4	4 1	1 1
	1	2	4	3 4	2 3	3 2
	1	2	4	1 3	4 2	3 3
	3	3	1	4 1	1 4	2 3
	SS 5-19	SS 5-20	SS 5-21	SS 5-22	SS 5-23	SS 5-24
	3 3	3 1	1 2	4 3	1 4	1 4
	2 1	1 4	2 4	2 1	4 3	2 4
	3 3	1 2	1 4	3 3	3 3	1 1
	4 3	3 3	1 3	1 2	4 1	3 1
	2 1	4 3	4 3	3 1	3 3	3 4

	SS 5-25					
	3 2 4 1 5 5 5 4 3 5					
Difficulty Level 6	SS 6-1	SS 6-2	SS 6-3	SS 6-4	SS 6-5	SS 6-6
	1 2 3 2 4	1 1 1 2 1 3 3 1 1 2	4 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 4	2 1 4 3 3 3 2 1 3 2	3 2 3 4 1 2 2 2 4 4	1 4 1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1
	SS 6-7	SS 6-8				
	1 4 3 3 2 2 3 4 3 4	2 3 4 2 1 3 4 3 4 3				
	SS 7-1	SS 7-2	SS 7-3	SS 7-4	SS 7-5	SS 7-6
Difficulty Level 7	3 4 5 5 4 1 4 3 1 5	2 4 2 2 2 2 3 5 3 2	3 1 5 1 1 4 1 2 2 2	2 2 4 4 3 4 4 3 5 2	3 5 2 2 5 5 3 4 1 2	3 1 4 2 3 3 3 5 3 1
	SS 7-7					
	4 1 4 2 3 3 3 2 4 4					

Difficulty Level 8

SS 8-1	SS 8-2	SS 8-3	SS 8-4	SS 8-5	SS 8-6
4 2	1 5	5 4	2 4	2 5	2 4
3 3	2 1	2 3	1 3	4 3	5 2
2 3	2 4	5 3	1 4	1 1	3 5
5 2	3 3	4 4	3 2	1 4	5 5
2 3	5 2	3 5	2 2	3 5	1 2

SS 8-7	SS 8-8
2 1	5 5
5 2	5 2
5 4	3 5
3 2	4 3
1 5	3 3

Difficulty Level 9

SS 9-1	SS 9-2	SS 9-3	SS 9-4	SS 9-5	SS 9-6
3 2	3 5	2 1	4 5	3 3	1 1
1 1	1 5	4 1	2 1	3 5	3 5
1 4	3 2	3 1	1 5	4 3	2 3
5 3	2 2	5 2	5 1	4 1	1 3
3 2	3 1	4 4	5 1	3 4	2 3

SS 9-7
5 3
3 4
1 5
2 1
3 1

Difficulty Level 10

SS 10-1	SS 10-2	SS 10-3	SS 10-4	SS 10-5	SS 10-6
5 2	5 3	1 5	2 2	3 4	3 3
2 3	1 4	1 4	2 4	3 5	1 3
1 3	3 3	2 4	4 4	1 3	3 3
2 2	3 2	3 5	2 3	3 1	2 1
1 2	2 5	1 5	3 3	4 5	4 4

	SS 10-7	SS 10-8	SS 10-9	SS 10-10	SS 10-11	SS 10-12
	4 5	4 2	1 2	5 4	4 3	2 3
	1 1	3 2	2 2	5 2	3 5	2 3
	4 4	3 5	2 1	1 1	3 2	3 2
	1 5	3 1	2 5	4 3	4 3	2 3
	1 5	4 1	1 5	3 1	3 1	2 3
	SS 10-13	SS 10-14				
	5 2	3 3				
	5 2	3 1				
	3 4	1 1				
	1 3	1 1				
	4 1	4 4				
	SS 11-1	SS 11-2	SS 11-3	SS 11-4	SS 11-5	SS 11-6
Difficulty Level 11	4 4	1 4	5 2	5 4	4 2	2 5
	2 3	1 5	3 3	2 4	1 4	1 2
	2 3	1 2	4 5	3 3	1 2	1 5
	1 1	2 1	4 2	1 3	3 2	3 2
	1 4	1 4	1 1	3 4	4 3	5 5
	SS 12-1	SS 12-2	SS 12-3	SS 12-4	SS 12-5	SS 12-6
Difficulty Level 12	3 4	1 5	5 4	2 1	1 2	1 2
	1 4	5 4	3 5	4 1	3 1	3 3
	5 4	1 5	4 1	3 1	2 1	2 1
	2 2	1 5	2 4	4 4	1 5	3 3
	2 1	5 1	1 1	4 2	1 4	4 3
	SS 12-7	SS 12-8	SS 12-9	SS 12-10		
	3 5	4 3	2 3	4 4		
	5 4	3 3	5 5	3 4		
	5 3	3 4	5 1	4 1		
	4 2	3 4	3 3	5 4		
	2 5	4 3	3 3	2 4		

Difficulty Level 13

SS 13-1	SS 13-2	SS 13-3	SS 13-4	SS 13-5	SS 13-6
2 4	3 4	2 1	3 4	4 5	3 2
4 2	3 3	1 4	3 5	2 4	3 3
4 2	5 3	2 3	2 5	2 5	2 4
3 2	4 4	5 1	5 4	3 3	2 5
1 3	1 5	3 5	5 1	2 1	5 3

SS 13-7	SS 13-8	SS 13-9	SS 13-10	SS 13-11	SS 13-12
5 4	3 2	4 4	3 2	1 2	4 4
1 5	2 2	4 3	4 2	3 3	4 4
2 1	4 3	1 1	2 4	1 1	2 3
3 2	1 1	2 3	1 2	3 5	1 1
1 2	4 5	4 1	2 1	2 3	2 3

SS 13-13	SS 13-14
2 5	3 5
4 4	5 4
2 1	2 1
2 2	1 4
2 5	2 3

Difficulty Level 14

SS 14-1	SS 14-2	SS 14-3	SS 14-4	SS 14-5	SS 14-6
2 1	2 1	4 3	3 5	1 1	5 5
4 2	5 3	1 3	3 1	1 1	2 5
3 4	4 3	1 3	3 1	3 5	1 1
5 4	3 2	3 2	1 2	5 2	4 1
5 2	2 4	1 3	1 2	2 3	2 3

SS 14-7	SS 14-8	SS 14-9	SS 14-10	SS 14-11	SS 14-12
5 3	4 5	5 1	4 1	2 1	4 3
5 3	2 5	5 1	5 3	1 3	2 4
5 2	1 3	4 1	1 4	4 2	1 2
1 1	5 4	4 4	2 4	2 2	1 2
2 5	5 1	5 3	3 5	1 3	4 2

Difficulty Level 15

SS 15-1	SS 15-2	SS 15-3	SS 15-4	SS 15-5	SS 15-6
2 4	2 3	5 5	3 5	5 5	3 2
5 4	2 2	4 1	5 1	4 2	5 5
1 5	4 3	1 3	2 2	1 5	3 4
1 5	3 1	3 1	2 2	1 1	2 4
1 5	4 5	2 5	3 2	4 1	2 4

SS 15-7	SS 15-8	SS 15-9	SS 15-10	SS 15-11	SS 15-12
4 5	5 2	5 1	1 2	1 4	1 1
1 1	3 4	1 2	4 2	4 2	4 4
2 3	1 1	1 4	3 5	2 3	2 4
4 4	3 3	1 2	2 5	3 1	1 1
1 3	5 2	1 2	1 1	2 4	4 4

Difficulty Level 16

SS 16-1	SS 16-2	SS 16-3	SS 16-4	SS 16-5	SS 16-6
4 1	1 1	3 4	2 3	4 5	1 5
3 3	2 1	2 1	2 4	1 2	1 3
2 1	4 4	4 1	4 5	2 5	5 2
5 2	5 5	2 2	2 1	4 4	1 3
2 4	5 5	1 3	3 4	4 4	4 1

SS 16-7	SS 16-8	SS 16-9	SS 16-10	SS 16-11	SS 16-12
4 4	3 1	4 3	4 1	3 1	2 4
4 3	4 1	1 2	3 3	3 3	3 5
2 1	1 1	4 4	3 4	4 1	2 2
4 2	2 4	4 3	4 1	2 2	4 4
4 4	1 4	3 4	2 2	3 1	1 2

SS 16-13
1 3
4 1
5 5
3 2
2 4

Difficulty Level 17

SS 17-1	SS 17-2	SS 17-3	SS 17-4	SS 17-5	SS 17-6
5 5	4 4	2 3	1 2	4 3	3 3
4 5	5 3	1 5	1 2	4 1	3 3
5 5	2 4	5 4	2 3	3 1	1 4
5 1	2 5	2 3	2 2	2 2	3 3
5 2	2 2	2 3	4 4	4 3	2 2

SS 17-7	SS 17-8	SS 17-9
4 3	3 3	3 4
4 5	1 1	5 3
2 4	3 1	4 2
3 1	2 5	3 3
3 3	1 2	5 2

Difficulty Level 18

SS 18-1	SS 18-2	SS 18-3	SS 18-4	SS 18-5	SS 18-6
5 5	3 4	2 3	3 2	4 4	2 2
5 2	1 1	3 1	1 3	1 3	3 3
3 5	3 4	1 2	1 4	4 1	2 [illegible]
4 3	4 4	2 4	2 4	1 4	4 4
3 3	2 2	1 2	4 5	4 2	1 3

SS 18-7	SS 18-8	SS 18-9	SS 18-10
4 5	4 3	3 4	1 4
5 4	3 1	5 5	4 4
2 5	1 2	1 3	5 2
4 2	3 3	5 4	3 2
3 1	2 1	1 2	5 5

Difficulty Level 19

SS 19-1	SS 19-2	SS 19-3	SS 19-4	SS 19-5	SS 19-6
4 3	1 2	5 4	2 5	5 5	2 5
1 2	1 2	5 3	3 3	5 1	5 3
1 3	1 3	5 5	1 2	2 4	5 1
4 1	2 4	4 3	1 2	5 2	4 4
2 2	1 2	2 3	1 3	4 5	3 1

	SS 19-7	SS 19-8				
	2 1	4 2				
	1 1	5 5				
	2 2	1 4				
	3 1	4 1				
	4 3	2 5				
Difficulty Level 20	SS 20-1	SS 20-2	SS 20-3	SS 20-4	SS 20-5	SS 20-6
	3 1	2 3	3 1	1 3	2 4	5 1
	4 1	1 4	4 1	1 2	5 5	3 3
	2 4	2 3	3 3	2 4	1 5	2 4
	4 3	5 5	5 1	2 2	4 1	3 3
	4 4	5 5	3 1	5 5	4 3	2 2
	SS 20-7	SS 20-8	SS 20-9	SS 20-10		
	1 5	2 1	3 5	2 4		
	4 4	4 3	4 5	2 1		
	5 3	3 5	5 3	4 2		
	1 5	3 5	5 3	3 1		
	3 1	4 3	3 5	2 2		
Difficulty Level 21	SS 21-1	SS 21-2	SS 21-3	SS 21-4	SS 21-5	SS 21-6
	3 2	4 1	2 5	1 2	3 1	3 4
	3 2	1 4	2 1	5 2	3 1	5 2
	4 3	1 1	2 3	4 2	2 5	3 2
	2 4	4 3	3 1	5 2	1 1	5 1
	2 1	4 3	1 5	3 4	4 1	1 3
	SS 21-7	SS 21-8	SS 21-9	SS 21-10		
	1 5	5 4	5 3	3 5		
	3 2	4 5	2 3	3 3		
	2 1	5 2	5 2	4 2		
	4 3	5 1	4 1	2 5		
	1 1	4 1	4 2	4 2		

Difficulty Level						
22	SS 22-1	SS 22-2	SS 22-3	SS 22-4	SS 22-5	SS 22-6
	3 4	1 1	3 4	1 5	1 2	3 3
	2 1	2 3	2 3	2 1	5 1	2 5
	2 3	3 1	5 4	4 1	2 2	4 3
	5 5	4 3	3 1	4 5	2 1	3 1
	2 5	2 2	5 2	1 1	4 3	3 4
	SS 22-7					
	4 5					
	4 3					
	5 1					
	2 3					
	4 2					
Difficulty Level						
23	SS 23-1	SS 23-2	SS 23-3	SS 23-4	SS 23-5	SS 23-6
	4 2	2 2	2 3	4 [illegible]	3 1	3 4
	5 3	5 5	1 5	1 5	2 5	5 1
	5 2	5 4	3 2	2 1	2 5	5 2
	2 5	5 4	4 3	4 3	4 4	1 1
	4 4	1 2	2 4	1 5	5 3	2 4
	SS 23-7					
	4 2					
	2 4					
	4 1					
	5 5					
	3 4					
Difficulty Level						
24	SS 24-1	SS 24-2				
	5 1	2 2				
	4 4	3 3				
	3 1	5 5				
	1 3	4 1				
	5 3	2 3				

Difficulty Level	SS 25-1	SS 25-2	SS 25-3	SS 25-4	SS 25-5	SS 25-6
25	3 5	1 3	2 4	4 2	4 2	5 2
	1 5	3 3	2 2	2 4	4 1	2 5
	5 4	2 5	3 2	5 2	4 4	3 4
	3 1	2 5	1 4	1 3	3 5	1 2
	3 4	2 5	2 2	5 3	5 1	2 1
Difficulty Level	SS 26-1	SS 26-2	SS 26-3			
26	1 5	1 3	5 1			
	3 2	3 4	1 5			
	3 4	4 1	2 5			
	3 5	5 1	1 3			
	1 5	1 4	3 3			
Difficulty Level	SS 27-1	SS 27-2	SS 27-3			
27	4 4	3 2	3 1			
	1 5	1 3	2 3			
	5 4	5 2	5 5			
	1 2	4 2	4 4			
	2 3	3 4	1 2			